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# KOREA TODAY

NO. 46

1960

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**ROLE OF PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT**

**Korea's Agricultural Mechanization**

***Women's Day***

**My Proud Fatherland**

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***Background***

***to South Korean "Election"***







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No. III (46)

1960

MONTHLY JOURNAL Published by  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING  
HOUSE

Pyongyang

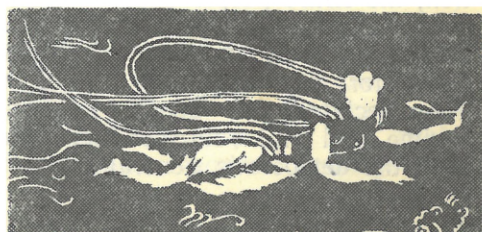
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*Korean painting "A Girl Playing the Kayakeum" by LI RYOOL SUN*

INSIDE FRONT COVER:  
OH SUNG SAM, "At the River-side"



# ***ROLE OF OUR PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT***

**A**FTER their liberation on August 15, 1945 by the Soviet Army from the Japanese colonial rule, the Korean people liquidated the colonial ruling apparatus and embarked on establishing a genuine people's power in the decisively favourable condition of the Soviet Army being stationed in the area north of the 38th parallel.

In February 1946, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was founded with Kim Il Sung as its head, and in February 1947 the North Korean People's Committee was formed.

But the situation was different in the area south of the 38th parallel where the U.S. army was stationed.

The U.S. army forcibly dissolved the people's committees established in all parts of South Korea at the initiative of the people, set up the military government and proceeded to institute a puppet, reactionary government.

Despite nation-wide opposition, the U.S. imperialists conducted at the point of the bayonet anti-popular separate elections in South Korea in May 1948 and formed their puppet regime.

In the light of such grave political situation, the entire people both in the North and South who were supporting the North Korean People's Committee had to take measures for preventing the split of the nation. They declared the South Korean puppet regime null and void, conducted in August 1948 the democratic general elections throu-

ghout North and South Korea, and founded a government exercising jurisdiction over the whole country.

## **CLASS COMPOSITION**

The Korean people are fighting to unify peacefully the country divided into two parts by the U.S. imperialists and build a democratic independent state, mighty and prosperous.

The Korean people have built in the northern part of the Republic a democratic base, a material foundation for the peaceful unification of the country and the building of a democratic independent state, and are working heart and soul to complete socialist construction for the further consolidation of the democratic base.

For the accomplishment of these lofty revolutionary tasks, the Korean people have firmly taken state power in their own hands. That the state power is in the hands of the people is clearly shown by the class composition of our people's power.

Our people's power is participated in by the broad masses of the people. In the northern part of the Republic the masses of the people are made up of the working people—workers, farmers (now agricultural co-operative members), and the working intellectuals. There is no longer any capitalist, landlord, middle and small trader and industrialist, or private peasant in the nor-



thern part of the Republic where the socialist relations of production hold full sway. The people are all socialist working men and women.

In the southern part of the Republic, the masses of the people are made up of workers, peasants and all other patriotic forces that oppose U.S. imperialism.

With the anti-American, anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments mounting with each passing day, the patriotic forces are steadily growing in the southern part of the Republic. Middle and small traders and industrialists and even some of the national capitalists are coming over to the side of the masses of the people.

These broad masses of the people are associated with the United Democratic Fatherland Front which constitutes the foundation of our people's power. This is the striking manifestation of the mass character of our people's power.

Our working class is the leading class among the classes that make up the people's power. For our working class is, from its status as proletariat and due to the fact that it has taken over the brilliant revolutionary tradition established in the '30s by the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most revolutionary, the wisest and the most thorough-going in the socialist transformation of the exploiters' society.

The Korean working class has the Workers' Party of Korea as its political leader.

Among the working people—workers, peasants and intellectuals—the advanced members who actively champion the interests of the working masses are admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea.

For this reason, the Workers' Party of Korea is the leading and guiding force capable of assuming and exercising the working class leadership over the masses of the people.

In exercising working class leadership over the people's power, the Workers' Party of Korea takes the invincible Marxism-Leninism as its guide to action and bases itself on the scientific study and analysis of the reality in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea exercises working class leadership over the people's power on the basis of the firm alliance between workers and peasants.

The fact that the worker-peasant alliance

led by the Workers' Party of Korea constitutes the cornerstone of the composition of the people's power of our Republic makes it possible to consolidate and develop the mass and popular character of our people's power.

Our working class has as its faithful ally the peasantry in realizing the working class leadership in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country and the building of socialism. Landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-American elements and national traitors who are hostile to the Korean people are excluded from the people's power.

The elections to the first and second Supreme People's Assembly serve to show explicitly the composition of our people's power.

In the elections to the first Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August 1948, 99.97 per cent of the electorate went to the polls in the northern part of the Republic and 98.49 per cent of them voted in favour of the candidates, while in the southern part 77.52 per cent of the electorate voted despite the terrorism and oppression by the U.S. imperialists.

The first session of the first Supreme People's Assembly approved the Constitution and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the will of the entire Korean people.

In the elections to the second Supreme People's Assembly in August 1957, 99.99 per cent of the electorate went to the polls and 99.92 per cent of them voted for the candidates.

As a result, the Supreme People's Assembly was formed with the deputies of following strata—workers and peasants 70.7 per cent, office employees and intellectuals 27.9 per cent, and enterprisers and traders 1.4 per cent.

Now let us see the composition of the puppet South Korean national assembly.

In 1948 when it was instituted, comprador capitalists held 79 seats, landlords 21 seats and reactionary government officials 67 seats.

The people's power of the Republic which is in the hands of the masses of the people exercises, from its class character, the function of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The people's power develops the



democracy and freedom of the masses of the people and carries on socialist construction for the improvement of material and cultural standards of the people on the one hand, and on the other suppresses the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-American elements and all other anti-popular forces which are opposed to the peaceful unification and independence of the country.

## TECHNICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTIONS

The people's power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is working to improve rapidly in a short space of time the material and cultural standards of the Korean people.

Under the Japanese colonial rule our country did not have its self-supporting national economy. During the war against the U.S. aggression, our national economy suffered severe ruin and our towns and villages were reduced to ashes.

Under such condition, the Workers' Party of Korea laid down the general line of economic upbuilding in the postwar period — priority growth of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture—and has tirelessly striven for its realization.

Firmly adhering to the general line laid down by the Party, the people's power successfully overfulfilled the Three-Year Plan for the post-war rehabilitation and development of the national economy and accomplished a miraculous achievement by fulfilling in two and a half years the targets of the First Five-Year Plan in total industrial output value.

In the northern part of the Republic, socialist transformation of economy had been completed by around the end of August 1958, with the result that the socialist economic form came to hold undivided sway. The colonial onesidedness in our industry has been eliminated, and a firm base for the socialist industrialization has been built.

In agriculture, irrigation of farmland has been completed in the main, while mechanization and electrification are proceeding full steam ahead. Material foundation for higher agricultural production has been laid.

With the foundation of socialism having been built, our country has been transformed from a backward agrarian country into a

developed industrial-agricultural one, and the people's living has improved remarkably. In 1957 real wages of factory and office workers were 34 per cent higher than in the pre-war year of 1949, and in 1958 they showed an increase of more than 1.5 times those in 1949. Monetary wages of factory and office workers in 1959 were up 43 per cent from 1958. National income in 1959 was about 1.2 times as high as in the previous year.

Our people's power is working to accomplish at the earliest possible date the tasks of technical and cultural revolutions.

Now that the socialist transformation of the relations of production has been completed and our national economy has entered the stage of technical reconstruction, the technical and cultural revolutions are presented as the most pressing tasks in the interests of our people.

The people's power enforced in November 1958 universal compulsory middle school education in the northern part of the Republic, and is making preparations for enforcing compulsory technical education.

In October 1959, the system of popular education was reorganized as an important measure for making preparations for compulsory technical education. A secondary technical schooling system closely combining the general education and productive labour has been established. This measure was taken for implementing our Party's correct policy of integrating education and productive labour for the purpose of bringing up our younger generation into the healthy builders of socialism and Communism. On this basis, compulsory technical education is to be put into practice in the academic year of 1962-63.

## FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION

Our people's power is persistently striving for the realization of the peaceful unification of the country, the earnest desire of the Korean people.

When the country is taken as a whole, the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution are yet to be fulfilled. This can be explained by the fact that whereas in the North these tasks have long been fulfilled and socialist construction is nearing completion, in the South these tasks still



remain unfulfilled solely due to the U.S. army occupation.

The Workers' Party of Korea has consistently been working to attain the cause of unification through peaceful means after compelling the U.S. imperialists to leave South Korea.

Our Party's line of peacefully unifying the country means the realization in Korea of the world peace policy.

The people's power has made sincere efforts to realize our Party's line of peaceful unification.

In the postwar period alone, the Supreme People's Assembly put forward a reasonable and practical programme for the country's peaceful unification in its appeal of October 30, 1954 and in its declarations of March 11, 1955 and November 7, 1956.

The session of the Supreme People's Assembly in October 1959, in line with the genuine wish and desire of the Korean people, called in its letter on the puppet South Korean national assembly and the South Korean people a meeting of the representatives of the North and South, in disregard of the difference of political views, to discuss the question of country's unification in order to solve the Korean question by the Koreans themselves and take measures for seeing that all foreign troops withdraw from Korea. The Supreme People's Assembly Session also addressed a letter in this regard to the parliaments of various countries. The parliaments of the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries and the peace-lovers throughout the world have expressed their wholehearted support of the initiative of our Supreme People's Assembly.

Despite sincere efforts on our part, the peaceful unification of Korea has not yet been realized owing to the obstruction put up by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

The people's power is striving to strengthen the internationalist friendship and solidarity with the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and realize in accordance with the principle of peaceful co-existence mutual contacts and exchange with all countries of the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea wants to co-exist in peace with all countries and help with each other, irrespective of the difference in political and economic systems.

## BLOOD-RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE

The big upsurge in socialist construction that has led the country to become a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one with the foundation of self-supporting national economy, the enforcement of universal compulsory middle school education and the fact that the preparations for the compulsory technical schooling are under way serve to demonstrate the unfathomable vitality of our people's power.

The people's power derives its inexhaustible vitality from its kindred ties with the people.

Kindred ties between a political power and the people are possible only when the former is in the hands of the people and functions for the promotion of the wellbeing of the people.

Our people's power is true to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in order to further cement its kindred ties with the people.

The leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea over the people's power is most wise and correct, for the Party's leadership stems from the limitless wisdom of the masses of the people. The Workers' Party of Korea always listens to the opinions of the masses of the people when working out its policy. Therefore, the Party's policy and leadership are the manifestation of the demands and wisdom of the people.

For further strengthening its kindred ties with the people, the people's power has inherited thoroughly and carried forward the brilliant revolutionary tradition established by the Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-Japanese partisan struggle in the '30s.

The people's revolutionary government which functioned in the thirties in the bases of the anti-Japanese partisans and in the liberated areas set an example in maintaining kindred ties with the people, accumulated valuable experiences and established a fine tradition.

Our people's power which has taken over the revolutionary tradition, values the interests and opinions of the people when making a decision, relies on the creative wisdom of the people when putting into effect the decision, rejects absolutely the bureaucratic



method of work, which is detrimental to the strengthening of ties with the people, and carries through its popular policy by surmounting all difficulties.

With a view to further cementing its blood-relationship with the people, the people's power creatively develops organizations of the masses which provide the masses of people with the conditions for participating in its work.

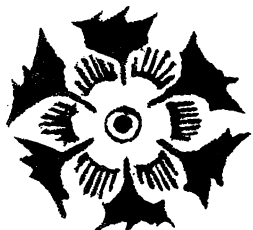
Mass organizations—the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Democratic Youth League, and the Democratic Women's Union—play an important part in strengthening the relation between the people's power and the people.

For further cementing its blood-relationship with the people, the people's power establishes a popular system and style of work, constantly pays heed to the needs of the people, organizes production and supply in a planned way so as to cater to the needs of the people and sees whether the needs are sufficiently met.

The functionaries working in the people's power are not bureaucratic officials ruling over the people, but the servants of the people. They are bound in duty to report their activities to the people.

The people's power wins the wholehearted support and deep affection of the masses of the people for its fidelity to the strengthening of the relation with the people, and this tends to reinforce the sources of inexhaustible vitality of our people's power.

It is for this reason that our people give full play to their patriotic creativeness in response to the call of the Party and the people's power.



HONG DAL SUN

## Korea's Agricultural

**M**ECHANIZATION of agriculture is a law-governed, matured requirement both for the further development of our agriculture, now completely co-operativized, and for the overall development of the national economy.

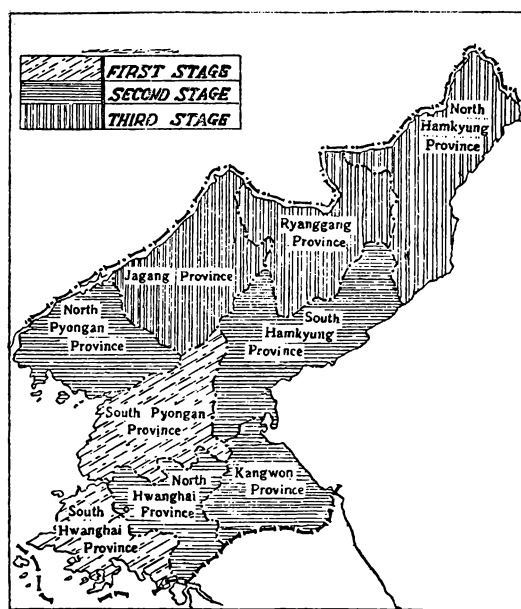
In our country, agricultural co-operativization has been completed, but agrotechnique is still lagging. So far the advantage of agricultural co-operatives has been demonstrated mainly through collective labour. But now that the socialist relations of production have become predominant in the countryside, it is impossible to show fully the advantages of agricultural co-ops through collective labour alone. Further growth of productive forces in agriculture cannot be expected without mechanization. This is why the Party has presented the mechanization of agriculture as the most urgent problem.

Of course, it is not the first time that the Party has shown concern about the mechanization of agriculture. Together with irrigation and electrification, it was taken as a basic task for the technical revolution in the countryside and great forces have been put in the work. A great number of tractors, lorries, large and small farm machines and implements and other equipment have been supplied to the countryside since the truce.

Since irrigation has been completed in the main and electrification won signal success, the early completion of mechanization is the only remaining problem for the technical revolution in the countryside.



# Mechanization Forging Ahead



*Three Stages of Agricultural Mechanization*

In order to ensure the ever more rapid development of agriculture much work has to be done for nature remaking and rural construction. We have to widely introduce the intensive farming method, i.e. deep ploughing, close planting and generous fertilizing, the advantage of which has already been demonstrated, together with other advanced farming methods as well as two-crop farming on all the fields for the solution of fodder problem; we must readjust arable land, expand irrigation projects and create forests of economic value. All this requires machines which will do for the people all the hard and labour-consuming work.

Mechanization of agriculture is required also for the proportionate development of agriculture and industry.

During the five years after the truce, our industry showed an average annual growth of 42 per cent in its gross output value, and in 1959, it grew by 53 per cent compared with the previous year.

With such a rapid growth, our industry has come to demand more raw materials, and with the growth of manpower in the branches of industry and construction and a remarkable increase of real incomes of the working people more provisions and food for side dishes are required.

Mechanization of agriculture is also of significance for enabling the peasants to master modern technique and culture, accelerating their ideological transformation.

Having joined agricultural co-ops and ex-

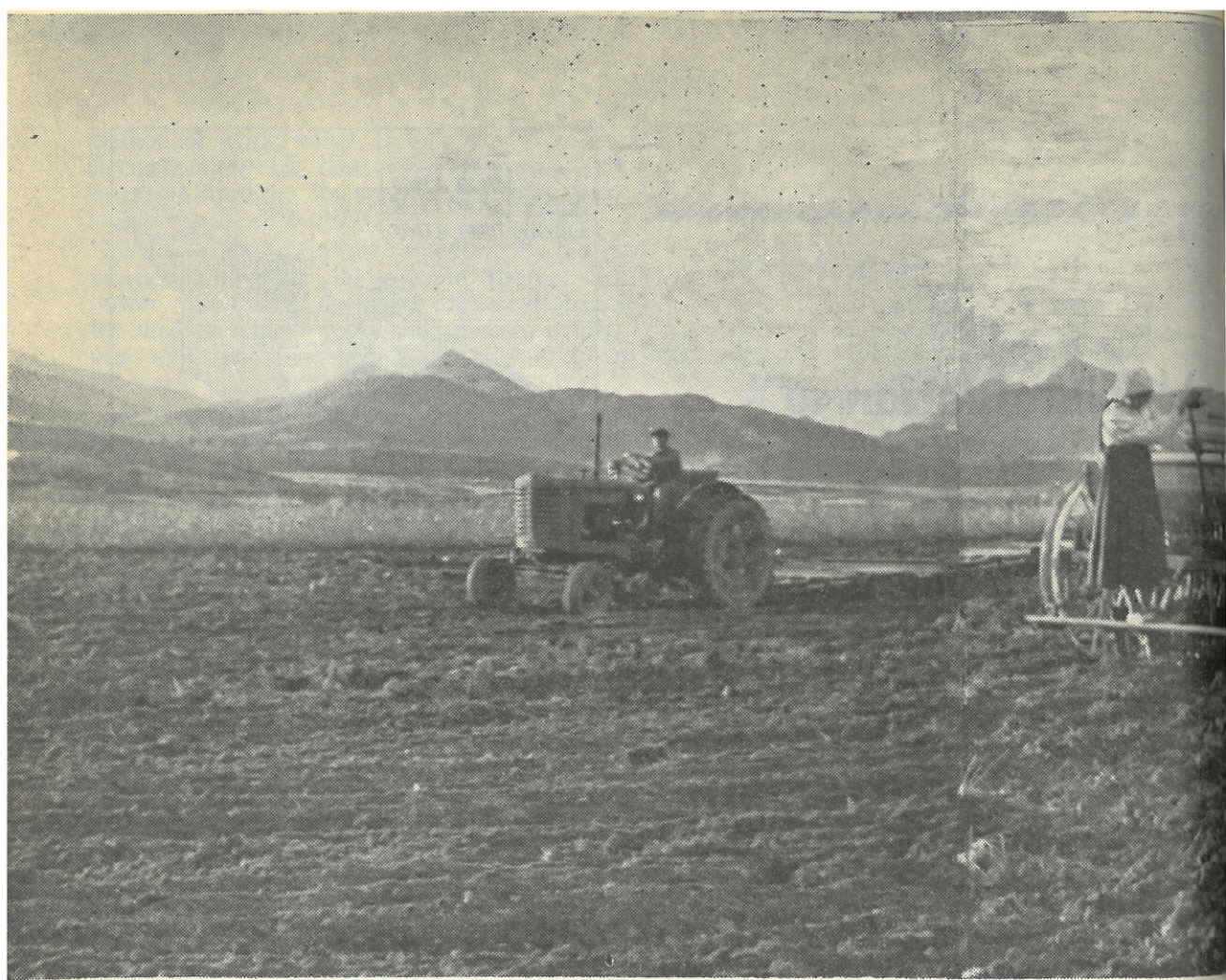
perienced the advantage of socialism, all the peasants in our country have firm belief in socialism. But it has not been so long since they embarked upon the road of socialism. Therefore it is of significance for them to learn how to handle modern farm machines so that they may cast off in the course of learning to operate machines the remnants of backward ideology, such as mysticism, feudalism and egoism, thereby arming themselves with the progressive ideology of the working class, and come to have the Communist attitude toward labour and life. In presenting the mechanization of agriculture as the most urgent task, the Party took this point into consideration.

## ALL-ROUND MECHANIZATION BY STAGES

On the Party policy for the mechanization of agriculture, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In implementing mechanization of agriculture it should be taken as a principle to start mechanization first in the plain areas and expand it towards the mountainous areas by stages, and start from the mechanization of hard and labour-consuming field work and gradually go over to comprehensive mechanization, rationally combining the large-sized machines with medium- and small-sized machines, the mechanization by





up-to-date machines with that by simple, small-sized machines."

In drawing up this line of mechanization, our Party has considered in detail all the necessary conditions—topographical conditions of arable land, varieties of crops and their distribution, sowing system, period of farm work, and at the same time the development of our industry and its technical capacity.

Stress has been laid on grain crops in our agriculture, but vegetables, oil-bearing and industrial crops also have been widely cultivated. At the same time live-stock breeding, fruits growing and silkworm raising have been widely developed. Accordingly our peasants have to do many sorts of work, of which transport, ploughing, sowing, weeding, harvesting, etc. are hard and labour-consuming work to be mechanized first.

In view of the topographical conditions of

our country and the level of the development of machine-building industry, it is impossible to do every sort of field work by modern, power-driven, large-sized machines. This is why the rational combination of power-driven, large-sized machines with the animal-drawn implements is required for mechanizing field work.

Above all, 200,000 jungbo of arable land are on slopes of over 15 degree gradient, a large portion of the land is divided into small patches—an average per patch acreage of our arable land is about 0.16 jungbo. And adjustment of these patches is very difficult, because they are on the mountain slopes. For these fields, large-sized machines such as tractors and lorries are rather inconvenient.

Moreover, our agriculture is developing in many-sided way. Besides grain crops, vegetables and industrial crops including oil-bearing plants are cultivated. And livestock





*Sowing at the Aiwon Agricultural Co-op in Ryongkang County, South Pyongan Province*

large portion of field work has already been mechanized in these areas. Hence the plan is to complete mechanization in the main within one or two years in these two provinces: 80-85 per cent of field work by machines—4,000 tractors, 3,000 lorries and the necessary trailers and supplementary machines will be supplied this year to these two provinces—and the remaining 15-20 per cent by animal-drawn machines and implements.

Along with these two provinces, other provinces also will be mechanized in the shortest possible time by stages in accordance with topographical conditions. The plan is to complete in the main the overall mechanization within the next 2 or 3 years. A nationwide movement has been launched for the successful implementation of the Party policy.

### ROLE OF FARM MACHINE STATIONS

The Workers' Party of Korea regards it as a key problem in accelerating the mechanization of agriculture to decisively enhance the leading role of the farm machine stations and utilize effectively the existing farm machines in the countryside.

The farm machine station is a workers' collective giving technical aid to the peasants, through which they help the peasants to recognize the necessity of mechanization and the advantage of socialist system. Therefore, the Party has been paying special attention to the development of the farm machine stations.

Our farm machine stations, formerly the farm machine-hire stations, made no small contribution to the agricultural co-operativization and the growth of agricultural production. Today the farm machine stations furnished with more tractors, lorries, and various other kinds of farm machines are playing an ever greater role in developing agriculture in a socialist way.

Our agriculture, however, has entered a new stage in its development, requiring mechanization ever more urgently. And the farm machine stations shoulder the great

breeding, silkworm raising and fruit growing also are being developed. Hence farming methods are also diverse—cold-bed seedling method in rice cultivation, humus-pot transplanting method in cotton cultivation, etc. Of these diverse sorts of work, some cannot be done by large-sized machines in view of the level of the development of our machine-building industry, on the one hand, and from the economic point of view, on the other. Inevitably such work must be done by small-sized machines and implements.

Along the Party line of completing mechanization in the plain areas first, mechanization of agriculture will be completed first in South Pyongan and South Hwanghai Provinces, the main plain areas in our country.

These two provinces with favourable climatic conditions and good irrigation facilities are the granary of our country. And a



## ARTIFICIAL TEATS FOR PIG

In the stock farm of the Chullima Agricultural Co-op, Hwangjoo County, North Hwanghai Province, one can see baby pigs sucking subsidiary fodder from artificial teats. This artificial teat was designed by the pig-raising worker Bang Ki Ok.

Her mind was always occupied with such questions as: How can I prevent the death of baby pigs from disease? How can I wean baby pigs from the mother so the sow will propagate more than once a year? At first a nipple was used in feeding the baby pigs. But with one nipple it took too long a time to feed subsidiary fodder to them as they had to be fed at a time.

At last she designed a "mother-pig-shaped" gum bag with many artificial teats. She had the Pyongyang Rubber Factory make one with 20 teats.

She used the meal of bean sprouts, rice bran and the meal of parched maize to make subsidiary fodder.

In this way baby pigs are raised while the mother pigs have three litters a year.

responsibility for meeting the requirement. It is high time for them to innovate their work in compliance with the new situation.

Today the farm machine stations have to do various new tasks and carry the greater volume of work. Moreover, unlike in the past when they did piece-work at the request of co-ops, they are to bear the responsibility for their work at co-ops. This signifies that their role has changed from mere aid to co-operation. This is the reason why the Party has reorganized the farm machine-hire station into the farm machine station.

It is the Party line to expand the network of farm machine stations so that each county may have one. This measure is most opportune, because our agricultural co-ops have neither experience in handling large-sized farm machines nor sufficient number of

technical personnel to take charge of them. Moreover, the economic foundation of many co-ops is still too weak to buy such large-sized machines and replenish them in time. Therefore, the Party reorganized the farm machine-hire station into the farm machine station, laying upon it the responsibility for the production at agricultural co-ops.

Under this new system, the farm machine stations are responsible for the production of the agricultural co-ops which they take charge of. In the past the farm machine-hire stations were not so much concerned about the yield of the land which they worked, because they had no direct interest in it. Consequently, there was the defect of sometimes failing to meet the request of co-ops for doing work in time and ensuring the quality of their work from the agrotechnical point of view.

Under the new system, since they have the responsibility for and direct interest in the yield, such a defect will be eradicated.

Furthermore, the farm machine stations will play a leading role in spreading among the peasants advanced agrotechnique, training technical personnel and utilizing to the full extent the machines and equipment the co-ops have at present.

## A KEY TO MECHANIZATION

For accelerating the mechanization of agriculture tens of thousands of farm machines such as tractors, lorries, power-driven and animal-drawn sowing machines, weeders, harvesters, and other farm machines are required.

It is impossible to produce in a short space of time such a large number of machines at a



*Trucks made at the Dukchun Automobile Factory go to the countryside*



limited number of factories. Therefore, the Party called upon the entire factories of all branches of the national economy to produce as many farm machines and implements of diverse kinds as possible, and invent more, convenient machines and implements in a nation-wide movement.

In order to raise to the maximum the utility rate of the vast number of existing farm machines and implements, machine parts and materials needed for repair are being produced in large quantities.

Now the farm machine repair works and the factories producing machine parts are enhancing their role, and the farm machine factories are producing machine parts, too.

On the other hand, in order to fully ensure work conditions for farm machine stations, the agricultural co-ops are actively carrying

out land adjustment and building roads and bridges.

Today the Korean people are out for an early fulfilment of the militant task of mechanizing agriculture. And they have every favourable condition for its realization.

The Party's general line for the development of the post-war national economy of giving priority to heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture has been thoroughly carried through. As a result our heavy industry has grown into mighty one fully able to ensure the mechanization of agriculture. Our large-scale machine-building factories have been turning out tractors, trucks, excavators, bulldozers and other large-sized machines. In addition to this, a great number of machine tools produced at all factories and enterprises as a result of the nation-wide movement for multiplying machine tools enable the workers to produce more farm machines and implements.

The revolutionary upsurge of the workers and peasants who have won great victory in carrying out irrigation projects and their abundant experience are the prerequisite for an early realization of the mechanization of agriculture.

It will not be so long before the centuries-old technical backwardness in the countryside has been completely eliminated in our Republic.



*Wheat threshing at the Ryukpo Agricultural Co-op, Joonghwa County, South Pyongan Province*

## INNOVATION IN CEMENT PRODUCTION

Recently the technicians and workers of the Chunnairi Cement Factory succeeded in using anthracite and bituminous coal mixed at the rate of 8 to 2 instead of high-caloried coal to burn cement. It was last June that they started experimenting on the use of anthracite in burning cement. First of all, they attached a preparatory fire-box to the kiln for the experiment on burning clinker. Experiments were repeated for nearly six months. But all ended in failure, because the fire

went out in the preparatory fire-box.

At first they mixed anthracite with bituminous coal in proportion of 6 to 4. But after 90 minutes the fire went out. Experiments continued using varied mixtures of coals. At last they tried a mixture of 8 to 2 of anthracite and bituminous coal, which lowered the temperature in the fire-box to 1,000 degrees, enabling them to burn the clinker for long time without accident.

The burning of clinker by the preparatory fire-box method not only

made it possible to increase the per hour output but consume far less fuel than when using high-caloried coal.

Take kiln No. 1 for instance.

In this kiln every hour 11.6 tons of clinker were collected on an average for 20 days while in kiln No. 2 with no preparatory fire-box 11.5 tons of clinker were turned out. In the former, 265 kilograms of coal were consumed in producing one ton of clinker, while, in the latter it took 305 kilograms.

# ***International Women's Day***

**KIM KWI SUN**

*Vice-Chairman, C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union*

A half century has elapsed since the progressive women of the world first rose up against maltreatment, exploitation and non-rights and for their social emancipation.

The past glorious years have been crowded with signal development in the international movement of women that has formed a mighty force in the struggle for the common cause of progressive mankind of the world.

In the socialist countries covering an area of one third of the globe, where the construction of socialism and communism is being triumphantly carried out, tremendous changes of status of women have taken place.

The women of socialist countries headed by the great Soviet Union enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres—political, economic, cultural, and social.

The slogans on women's suffrage, social emancipation and political equality put forth at the Second International Congress of Socialist Women as a militant programme have long since been realized in these countries.

Sober-minded women in the capitalist and colonial countries are also consistently extending and consolidating their ranks in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

Today the international movement of women for achieving their freedom and rights is closely connected with the struggle against a new war and for a lasting world peace. In the course of this struggle friendship and unity among the women of all countries have been further strengthened.

The women of Korea greet with unbounded joy the 50th Anniversary of International Women's Day. They view with pride the tremendous achievements attained in their struggle for freedom and independence of the country and for the protection of their rights and social emancipation. They also view with pride the tremendous contributions they have made to the socialist construction of the country.

It is common knowledge that the women of Korea had been crushed down by imperialism and feudalism.

Suffice it to say that in the days of Japanese rule, more than 90 per cent of women were illiterate.

It was under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution that the women of Korea rose up in their struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

In the days of anti-Japanese partisan struggle in the 1930's guided by Communists under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung their struggle for the social emancipation became a part of the anti-Japanese struggle for the national and class liberation and was guided by indestructible Marxist-Leninist theories.

The protection of women's rights and their social emancipation were one of the important militant slogans of the anti-Japanese partisan units.

The principles of equality between men and women and the protection of women were laid down more comprehensively in the following terms of the 10-point programme of the Fatherland Restoration Association set up in 1936 by Comrade Kim Il Sung: "The inequality between the nobility and commoner and other social inequalities shall be removed, equality, irrespective of sex, nationality, and religious belief, shall be ensured, the social treatment of women be improved and the personality of women be respected."

Encouraged by this programme the patriotic women of Korea joined in the ranks of partisans and mass women's organizations including "Women's Association". They fought selflessly for the freedom and independence of the country and the removal of social inequality.

It was only after the country's liberation by the Soviet Army that their cherished desire for the social emancipation came true.

After liberation from the Japanese rule, the Korean women took active part in the building of a mighty and prosperous democratic independent state with seething patriotic enthusiasm.

The historical Law on Sex Equality issued on July 30, 1946 provided for equality between men and women and the abolition of the feudal bondage imposed on women.

Women were thus freed from the centuries-old way of life which confined them to a multitude of trivialities around the kitchen stove.

The Korean women have become the genuine masters of their own destiny with men. And the state provided women the right to elect and stand for election.

The women of Korea have played and are playing a more active role in the administration of state.



Women today occupy high political and social positions, a thing hitherto unknown in the history of Korea. Twenty-seven women have been elected to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; more than 16,571 have been returned as deputy to the political power organs of all levels. And great numbers of women are now working at the leading positions of the Party and power organs and social organizations.

With the steady growth of socialist undertakings in our country, growing numbers of women are coming out to work in all branches of the national economy and their technical qualifications are generally improved. The number of women workers is now approximately a sixfold increase that in the pre-war years.

At present the number of women engineers and technicians which were hardly to be found before liberation is about 18,000. More than 140 women occupy the post of chairman of agricultural co-operatives. These days, women wonder-workers can be found everywhere: one may easily find them operating lathes in machine-building plants or cranes on construction sites.

There are now hundreds of women teachers engaged in the institutions of higher learning. On the other hand, trade business is run by women; they make up 60 per cent of the total number of shop managers.

The role of women is also outstanding in the domains of science, culture, education and public health. They have become a potent force in these fields.

In all fields women work hard to learn their jobs and never slacken their efforts to improve their skills and make technical innovations.

Their outstanding contribution to industrial and farm production, education, public health and all other fields of national economy and the emergence of hundreds and thousands of skilled hands, model workers and labour innovators have shaken people's old ideas about women.

Now our women are taking part with high consciousness in the Chullima (winged horse) work team drive which reflects the aim and aspiration of our people who are leaping forward toward a socialist-communist society. They are working miracles never known before in history.

It is noteworthy that from the ranks of socialist builders 15 women labour heroes have emerged and more than 28,000 women have been decorated with various orders.

The life of the Korean women has indeed undergone a fundamental and profound change. In our people's democracy the women are on a completely equal

footing with the men as builder of the country. And the state has taken every possible measure to ensure that these legislations and policies be put into effect. Still more favourable conditions have been created for a steady and full realization of the rights of women as laid down by law.

This is why they love their country and socialism and are eager to take part in the state construction. They see that the better they work the greater the wealth for the country, and the more bountiful and happy the life for their children and themselves.

But diametrically different is the situation of the South Korean women, descendants of the same forefathers. Condemned to a debased and humiliated position, they are still subjected to double and treble exploitation under the fascist, terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique. They are denied even elementary human rights in political and social activities.

Today we are celebrating joyously the International Women's Day, March 8, together with all progressive women of the world who treasure peace and freedom. But the South Korean women are forbidden by law to celebrate the occasion.

In South Korea where there is not even a faint semblance of democracy it is inconceivable to have their own democratic organizations.

Only puppet organizations serving the reactionary rule of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee stooges are allowed activity. The "Daihan Women's Association" is an example. Its members consist of women belonging to the upper strata of the exploiting class.

The non-rights of the South Korean women are clearly reflected in the "civil law" of the puppet regime. According to this law, women are subordinated to men socially and economically, that is, they are denied all rights to inheritance of property, divorce, and what not.

The bankruptcy of South Korean industry and agriculture and, in particular, the frenzied preparations for another war by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are inevitably driving the South Korean women into an abyss of misery.

Now more than 500,000 war widows who lost the means of living are on the verge of death.

In South Korea where millions of the unemployed swarm the streets, it is out of the question for women to get a job. Even according to statistics released by the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, the number of women with jobs including even service women engaged in the dining rooms comprises only 5 per cent of the total number of those who have the capacity to work.

Even if they get jobs their living is little better. Women workers work the same hours as menfolk,

but receive a much smaller wage. Then, it is not difficult to picture the real conditions of women workers' life in South Korea.

According to the July 1959 issue of the *Annual Economic Review* published by the "Bank of Korea", as of May 1959, the average wages of women workers engaged in the branch of manufacturing industry is only 59 per cent that of men workers and one third in some cases, in the field of chemical industry 32 per cent and in mining industry 40 per cent.

In addition, the working day in the mills and factories is not less than 12 hours. There are of course no measures for the protection of labour. Even during the last period of pregnancy or right after the delivery they work in fear of being discharged.

It is by no means accidental that a South Korean newspaper *Chosun Ilbo* reported: "The women workers in the clothing factory attached to the public security bureau not infrequently fall into a swoon because they have to work even in the last period of pregnancy else they will be dismissed."

And the same holds true of the women in the countryside.

As the South Korean newspaper *Tonga Ilbo* pointed out, "they are in a status of primitive women, being provided with none of the benefits of civilization". They only know back-breaking work due to the backwardness of agriculture.

The decadent American way of life is forced upon the South Korean women, who are subjected to intolerable contempt and humiliation by American soldiers. Flesh-traffic and prostitution are still the rule.

The women are treated as a plaything for the American armymen under the name of "Comforters for the United Nations Forces."

Acting master in South Korea, the U.S. aggressive army makes no scruples of committing all sorts of atrocities. Their barbarous acts occur in succession.

Even according to the South Korean news agency *Sekye Tongshin* dated June 5, 1959 which quoted the heavily doctored figures issued by the American authorities, cases of rape and atrocities committed by U.S. soldiers from January to April 1959 alone amounted to 102.

With the turn of new year we heard with indignation the news of more American savageries. To name a few, U.S. soldiers shaved Korean women's hair off and smeared the lower part of the women's bodies with paint after seriously beating them.

South Korean children like the women are entitled to no social protection whatsoever. Today tens of

thousands of war orphans are tramping the streets in search of something to eat, more and more students are being expelled from the school because they cannot pay the school expenses.

The Syngman Rhee clique went so far as to sell the South Korean orphans to the American flesh-traders.

And the South Korean children are used as the targets by the American armymen in their shooting practice. The number of those who commit suicide, unable to stand such hard life, is increasing with every passing day.

Such is the consequence of the anti-popular rule pursued by the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique.

The only way out of the living hell for the South Korean women lies in the withdrawal of the aggressive U.S. army from South Korea and the realization of peaceful unification of the country.

Inspired by a happy life the women in the northern half of our Republic are enjoying, the South Korean women have been coming out in the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rheeites.

We regard it our noble national duty to share our happy life with the sisters and children in South Korea.

The struggle of the Korean women for the peaceful unification of the country is inseparably linked with the common fight for ensuring a lasting peace of the world and for happy future of women and children.

Reviewing the past and the present, and lifting our eyes toward future horizons, we women of Korea feel greatly elated. But we do not rest content with things as they are since Korea has not yet completely rid itself of cultural backwardness inherited from the past.

We women of Korea have consolidated and will consolidate international friendship and unity between the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and will strive to do our bit in strengthening the world movement for unity among women of all lands and the defence of peace. Meanwhile, we will also strengthen friendship and unity among the women of Asia and Africa who are fighting for their national independence.

The Korean women who are rallied around the Party Central Committee and Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung are fully confident of making further progress in the socialist upbuilding in North Korea for promoting the peaceful unification of the country—the greatest desire of our people.

income in cash reached over 800,000 won whereas it was 450,000 won in 1958. Consequently the average per household share in 1959 was 2 tons in grain and over 1,000 won in cash. And the economic foundation of the co-op has been consolidated considerably.

# Growing Wealth of An Agricultural Co-op

## KEY TO MORE INCOME

The peasants in this district started flood control work soon after the country's liberation in 1945, but it was in 1958 that they took decisive measures for doing away with damage by floods and drought. That year, they carried out wide-scale irrigation projects and made preparations for introducing advanced farming methods more widely. In 1959, they put a generous supply of compost on the fields, 40 tons and 20 tons to each jungbo of paddy fields and non-paddy fields respectively. They ploughed land over 30 centimetres deep, planted an average of 200 seedlings on each pyong and weeded four or five times.

Great attention was paid to the enhancement of land utility rate. They planted 16 stalks of maize per pyong between the rows of potatoes which ran 18-20 plants per pyong. Moreover they planted about eight hills of beans between maize plants.

As a result, in 1959, they harvested 8 tons of rice per jungbo on some paddy fields, and 12 tons of potatoes, 3.9 tons of maize and 0.7 tons of beans from each jungbo of non-paddy fields. The average per jungbo yield of paddy fields was 5.5 tons of rice and that of non-paddy fields 2.4 tons of maize and 6.7 tons of potatoes.

Until 1958, stress had been laid on growing grain crops. The co-op neglected livestock breeding. It was the opinion of the residents that a district with neither mountain nor grassland was no place for livestock breeding.

As most of the grain produced in the co-op was consumed as provisions of the co-op members, there remained little to sell. Hence the cash income per household in 1958 was no more than 480 won.

In order to develop livestock breeding which brings big profit, the co-op members newly built stalls with a floor space of 1,360 square metres and increased the number of domestic animals. They newly built two big houses for silkworm raising and planted over 2,000 mulberry trees. They expanded the area under vegetables and industrial crops two or three times with a view to selling them to the nearby industrial centres including Shinuijoo. In addition to these, they expanded the already established ceramic factory, rice-cleaning mill and blacksmith shop. Thanks to all this, they had a cash income of more than 800,000 won.

The Yangshi Agricultural Co-op is located in Yangshi, the seat of Ryongchun County, North Pyongan Province, the third railway station from Shinuijoo to Pyongyang. This town contains some 1,600 households, of which over 400 are peasant households owning over 440 jungbo of arable land, 70 per cent of which is occupied by paddy fields and the rest by non-paddy fields.

In the old days, floods came so frequently that the peasants in this district never knew good crops.

It was in spring 1955 that the residents set about the organization of agricultural co-ops. By 1956, six co-ops had been organized comprising 64 per cent of the peasant households, and 98.5 per cent by 1957. By August 1958 the entire peasant households had been enrolled in these six co-ops and these six co-ops were merged into one.

At the time of merging, the co-op comprised 788 members, of which 429 were women. There were nursing mothers, family members of workers and office employees totalling over 200.

But a change took place during the first year after they were merged. With the positive introduction of intensive farming method and rational organization of labour the average per jungbo yield of rice in 1959 increased from 3 tons in the past to 5.5 tons, and maize from less than one ton to 2.4 tons. And thanks to the introduction of many-sided farming, the



## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Most of the income of our agricultural co-ops is distributed to co-op members in accordance with the number of his or her workdays and the rest is used for the management of co-ops and enlarged reproduction.

The total volume of harvests in the Yangshi Agricultural Co-op last year reached 2,770 tons including 1,663 tons of grain, 107 tons of potatoes and 367 tons of vegetables. Besides, the co-op raked in 800,000 won of cash income by selling vegetables, industrial crops, domestic animals, cocoons and others.

Of this the total income in grain and other crops minus tax in kind, the fund for ensuring farming next year including the prices of fertilizers and other productive expenditure amounted to 976 tons, 12.2 per cent of which was accumulated as common property and social, cultural and relief funds, and the rest was distributed among the co-op members.

The cash income minus the income tax, premium for animal insurance, production costs, money for buying domestic animals, management expenses was 493,541 won, 15 per cent of which was set aside as joint accumulation and social and cultural funds, and the rest was distributed among co-op members.

The total workdays put into production last year in the co-op reached 257,236, in accordance with which distribution was carried out as follows:

	Total amount distributed	Per household	Per member
Grains	819,707 kg	2,003 kg	1,040 kg
of which			
Rice	722,945 "	1,763 "	917 "
Other kinds of grains	96,762 "	240 "	123 "
Potatoes	36,638 "	89 "	46 "
By-products	771,700 "	1,882 "	980 "
Cash	419,475 won	1,023 won	532 won

Here mention must be made of the fact that the average number of workdays per member was 327 but there was a great difference between the mothers with nursing-babies or family members of office workers and skilled, able-bodied work hands.

To cite an example, Li Se Yong and his three family members had 1,458 workdays to their credit and got share of 4,665 kilograms in grain and of 2,333 won in cash. To feed the whole family, eight in all, for one year, 1,752 kilograms of grain are sufficient. They earned enough grain in a year to feed the whole family for 2 years and eight months.

Since there is no need to buy provisions, food hired tractors. With the completion of stalls with

for side dishes including edible oils and fats nor to pay school expenses for their children (of course they buy notebooks and other stationery for children), they can use the money only for buying clothes, footwear, furniture and luxuries. Last year 1,600 won was left after paying household expenses in their home.

## JOINT ACCUMULATION

Furthermore the co-op members are benefited greatly by the joint accumulation, social, cultural and relief funds, because all these funds are used for guaranteeing constant enlarged reproduction. Last year they accumulated 104,323 won for such funds. With the money they bought over 20 kinds of farm machines including a 30-h.p. tractor, a trailer and a fodder cutter, 46 draught animals, 141 pigs, and built modern houses for 30 families, stalls, silkworm-raising rooms and silage tanks—the floor space of these production establishments reaches 1,250 square metres. Besides, the bath house, barber, nursery, kindergarten and rice-cleaning mill were repaired or expanded.

It goes without saying that all these are for the benefit of the co-op members. The tractor ploughed 200 jungbo of land, and ensured mechanization in sowing and conveying thousands of tons of compost and grain, enabling the co-op members to work with ease and at the same time raise labour productivity and economize the rent for

a floor space of 900 square metres, they can raise many more cows and pigs. During the year the number of animals jointly owned increased by 22 in cows and 309 in pigs in addition to 134 pigs distributed among the co-op members. The newly built silkworm-raising rooms with a floor space of 200 square metres brought the members over 6,400 won of cash income. Those newly-bought animal-drawn weeders, a fodder cutter, a motor-driven thresher and straw-rope making machine made a considerable contribution to the enhancement of labour productivity, thereby raising profits.

The common property of the co-op has grown constantly. The fixed assets increased from 126,716

won at the beginning of last year to 258,037 won at the end of the year.

Then what do they use the social, cultural and relief funds for?

Out of a total 28,310 won, 1,375 won was allotted to expenses for training cadres, 2,259 won to the maintenance of nursery, 3,205 won to the upkeep of the club house, 2,709 won to the expenses for maintaining circles, 205 won to sanitation work and 1,439 won to miscellaneous expenses in the co-op. They paid car fares and hotel and food bills and bought stationery for those 63 co-op members who participated in various kinds of short courses on agro-technique, bought food, toys and clothing for 200 children in the co-op nursery, 500 books, gramophone records and other items for cultural use, over 20 kinds of musical instruments including Kaya-keum, drums, an organ, violins, trumpets, athletic goods and stage costumes for the members of drama, music, dancing and sports circles comprising 100 members in all.

A relief fund is used for the old persons who have no one to depend upon, those bereft families of the People's Army men who fell in battle, and those who have no work hand or cannot work because of illness (subsidy is granted to all such people by the state, too.), and those who have been injured during work. Last year, with the fund of 1.077 won the co-op provided 1,185 kilograms of

rice and 300 won in cash for Choi Jung Mai and Hong Sang Woon. These two co-op members, bereft families of fallen fighters of the People's Army, could not work because of illness in the year.

We have seen how the Yangshi Agricultural Co-op members spent last year what they earned.

### MORE PRODUCTION, MORE INCOME

This year the co-op is going to apply the cold-bed seedling method on over 300 jungbo as well as close planting of 250 seedlings per pyong and broad-row cultivation in wheat, barley and millet, thereby raising land utility rate to 255 per cent. For this purpose they put aside 55 tons of grain as seeds and 107 tons of grain for purchasing chemical fertilizer. It is their plan to raise the per jungbo yield to 6 tons in rice and 3 tons in maize. Then the gross grain output will be 20 per cent greater than in 1959.

Besides, 35 tons of grain, 39 tons of vegetables and 615 tons of silage have been put aside for livestock breeding. They are going to raise the number of Korean cows from 65 in 1959 to 75 and pigs from 450 to 1,800, thereby raising the production of meat to 220 per cent compared with 1959.

The per household share in the autumn of this year is expected to be 2.5 tons in kind and 1,200 won in cash.

## Ceramic Industry Activists Meet

The national meeting of activists in the field of ceramic industry was held on January 14-15 in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by 750 labour innovators, management personnel in this field. Vice-Premier Nam Il and Party and Government workers, and social organization workers also attended.

Moon Man Wook, Minister of Light Industry, made a report on further developing the ceramic industry.

In his report he noted that the number of ceramic factories in our country was 3.2 times the 1944

figure while the total output increased 8 times.

Following the report many participated in discussion. Speakers gave

their experiences gained in raising the utility rate of equipment, labour productivity and the quality of products.

## New Grand Theatre Under Construction

Even in the depths of winter construction work on a grand theatre in Pyongyang is in full swing. It is being erected at the end of People's Army Street.

The new theatre will have a total floor space of 28,000 square metres and a height of 48 metres. The style is the traditional architecture of our

country combined with modern, western building. It will be roofed with Korean tiles, and will have more than 2,000 seats, a revolving stage with an area of over 1,000 square metres. Moreover, there will be 260 rooms for actors, and other purposes.



# We Condemn

## Japan - U. S. Military Pact

Despite the strong opposition of the Japanese people and sober-minded peoples throughout the world Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and U.S. President Eisenhower went so far as to conclude another dirty, criminal deal in Washington, namely, the so-called Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security." It had been in preparation for long time by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles.

News of the signing of the Japanese-U.S. treaty instantly touched off a storm protest throughout Korea. With the bitter memory of the Japanese invasion fresh in their minds, the Korean people are in no mood to remain indifferent to the revival of Japanese militarism.

What kind of a treaty is this so-called Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security?"

This is an out and out aggressive treaty of military alliance. Naturally it holds out the clear danger of involving Japan in military conflicts, should America unleash an aggressive war. It is quite obvious that the aim of this treaty is to prolong U.S. occupation of Japan and to convert her into a nuclear and rocket base.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people the world over, condemn this new treaty as a serious provocation to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The statement issued on January 20 this year, following the signing of treaty, fully expresses the indignation of the Korean people.

The new military pact will not give Japan peace. It will only create menace to the general situation of Japan and the Far East.

It should be perfectly clear that the revised pact is directed against Korea, China and other countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all the Asian people who are struggling for national independence and peace.

As is evident by the fact that the U.S. imperialists have recently introduced guided missiles of various types into South Korea, in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, they are in

a frenzy to prepare for a new aggressive war, turning the Far East into a cold-war zone.

America has long since attempted to make Japan a storming-party of aggressive action in the Far East. It is doing its best to revive Japanese militarism.

The new military pact between Japan and America stems from such sinister aim of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists can be relied upon to take advantage of the new treaty to hasten the formation of the aggressive "North-East Asian Alliance" of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek clique, with Japan as its nucleus.

Every Korean can clearly recall the suffering brought to the Korean people and Asian peoples by the Japanese imperialists. Under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarists are again to enter into the road to prepare a new aggressive war! Can the people of Asian countries just look on at this?

This time too the U.S. imperialists have painstakingly sought out beautiful words to whitewash the treaty, declaring that it was drawn up "on the basis of the respect for Japanese sovereignty" or claiming that it was a "defensive" treaty.

But no such attempts can lay claim to originality. It is well known that in the dictionary of the imperialists "defence" has long since become a synonym for aggression. When U.S. imperialism started the aggressive war against Korea they used so-called "defence" as their pretext.

It is a well-known fact that it is the United States itself that has crossed the Ocean to violate peace in Asia and threaten the national independence of the Asian people.

Let us look at what has taken place in the recent years.

It is none other than U.S. imperialists that unleashed the criminal war in Korea and continue to occupy Taiwan, an integral territory of China, jeopardizing China's security. Who is it that is hindering the unification of Viet-Nam, scrapping the Geneva Agreement? Is it not U.S. imperialists? Who was it that provoked civil war in Laos last year and

instigated a revolt against the people of Indonesia? Was it not U.S. imperialists? And it is precisely U.S. imperialists that is jeopardizing Japan's security.

Save for the very nebulous words on "equality" and "respect for Japanese sovereignty," there is nothing in the new pact to restrict America's use of the islands as an operational base for aggression. The treaty itself clearly stipulates that the U.S. armed forces can be stationed for at least another ten years in Japan and can establish military bases. Okinawa is still under U.S. control. These facts alone are sufficient to show that by this treaty the United States is now again guaranteed military control of Japan, while Japan has moved further towards subservience to the U.S.

The signing of this treaty of military alliance by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries represented by Kishi has caused serious uneasiness in Japan.

It should not be hard to realize what grave consequences would follow if, in the present situation when significant headway has been made on nuclear and rocket weapons and the third Soviet rocket photographed the reverse side of the Moon, Japan would be turned into the American military base spearheaded against the countries of the socialist camp.

It is well known to everybody that when U.S. imperialists waged the aggressive war against Korea, Japan acted as a supply base for the operations of U.S. armed forces.

As for the United States, its estimation of the pact has recently been spelled out by Secretary of State Herter in his candid words:

"Should conflicts occur in Korea, the U.S. armed forces in Japan will automatically be involved in this."

And the Japanese reactionaries were loud in proclaiming that if the U.S. armed forces were to be hurled into Korea, China and other countries, Japan would support their action.

It should be perfectly clear that if such things happen Japan would be enmeshed in the flames of war from which it cannot escape.

In connection with the signing of the treaty of military alliance between Japan and U.S., Penkovsky, the U.S.S.R. Commander of the Far East Military District, warned that if Japanese militarists dare to unleash another new aggressive war it will only have a boomerang effect on its producers.

We know that since the end of the Second World War, a struggle has been going on in Japan over which road the country should take—the road to peace without any nuclear and rocket base and to independent, peace-loving neutrality or the road to

militarism. The Japanese people, of course, oppose the latter road and resolutely choose the first one.

But Japan's ruling circles have entered into a military pact that undermines the edifice of peace in the Far East.

Japan is now in a critical situation—a choice must be made as to whether it will be burned into the flames of a new war or will enter the road of democratic and independent development. The Japanese people hold the key to this decision.

We would like to say once more that the Korean people have always sincerely sympathized with and resolutely supported the Japanese people's fight for independence, democracy, neutrality. And we will continue to do so.

Through the historical experiences every Korean knows well in what a grave danger the revival of Japanese militarism and the turning of Japanese territory into the U.S. military base would place them.

U.S. imperialism and revived Japanese militarists are the common enemy of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peoples of all the Asian countries.

The Korean people have consistently urged that no country and region in Asia should be turned into the American military base and that a peace zone free from nuclear and rocket bases be established in the Far East and in the areas of the Pacific.

In the interests of peace and freedom of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peoples of all the Asian countries we strongly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and military bases from South Korea, Japan and other regions in Asia.

We warn the remnant elements of Japanese militarists that they had better give up their short-sighted war policy. Any plot and conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not improve in the least their tottering position.

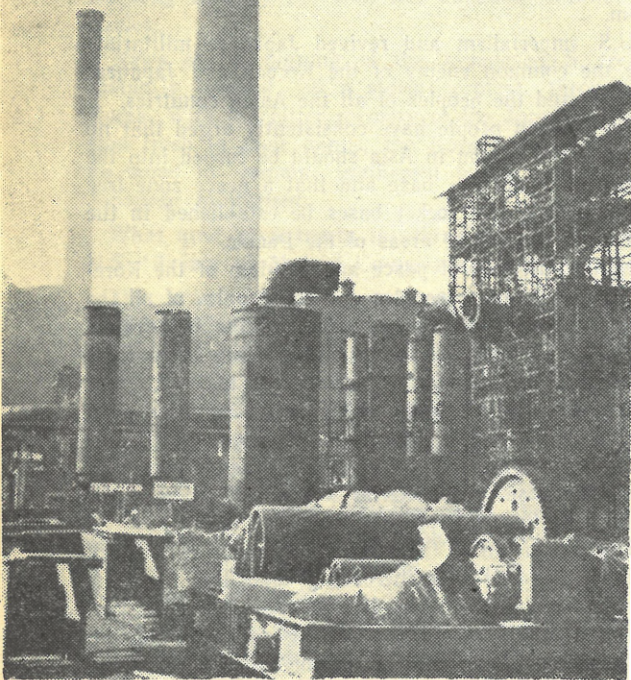
The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has met with increasing opposition from the peoples of the world. It was such opposition that impelled the Washington ruling circles to pay lip service to "peace." But they are actually preparing for a new war. This shows more clearly how false are the peace pretensions of U.S. imperialism.

Through this treaty, they have more fully exposed their true colours and enkindled the struggle of the peoples of Japan and the Asian countries in opposing the U.S. aggressive policy and Japan's taking the road of militarism.

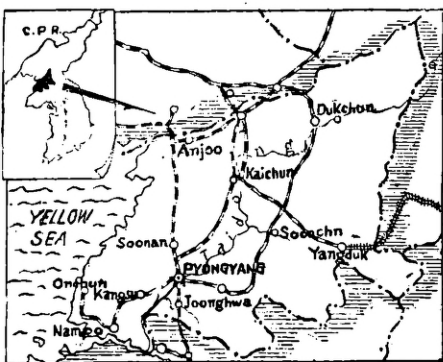
If the American and Japanese ruling circles continue to scheme against the Korean people and sober-minded Asian peoples, trampling down the Japanese people's interests, they will meet with defeats, even bigger than the last.



# South Pyongan Province



*The Nampo Smeltery*



**S**OUTH PYONGAN PROVINCE with an area of 13,000 square kilometres is located in the northwestern part of Korea.

The northern boundary of the province abuts on North Pyongan Province and Jagang Province. The Rangrim and Mashikryung Ranges stretch along its eastern boundary. The southern boundary abuts on North and South Hwanghai Provinces and its western boundary is washed by the waters of the Yellow Sea.

Today the province holds an important place in politics, economy and culture.

The province is rich not only in mineral resources but also in marine resources. Staple crops grow there in abundance.

In the province there are many old battlefields such as the Chungchung River Battle (A.D. 615) in which a huge army of the Sui, 100,000 strong, was annihilated at one stroke, the battle in which the people sank the U.S. armed merchant ship "General Sherman" which intruded up the Taidong River (1866), and the Koonwoori Battle (Dec. 1950) in which the U.S. aggressive army and its henchmen were delivered a telling blow.

The province has not only numbers of historic monuments including Kangsu Tomb (built in the first half of the sixth century) and Kokuryo Tomb (B.C. 37-A.D. 668) but also many scenic spots.

## UNDERGROUND RESOURCES

The province abounds in coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, graphite, apatite, lime, iron ore and so on.

In the nearly 40 years of Japanese rule, the abundant minerals in the province were plundered by Japanese capitalists, who grew rich on them.

In the 15 years since liberation the Korean people who hold the power in their hands have earnestly carried out prospecting work for more minerals.

Three years ago the Pyongnam Youth Coal-field was opened. The new coal-field with an area of some 300 square kilometres is estimated to have a deposit of roughly 1-1.5 billion tons.

In this coal-field there are 10 coal mines including the Songnam. A new underground tram car track connecting Songnam, Shinchang, Chunsung and Jikdong is under construction and railway lines and roads are being laid.

In the near future thousands of tons of coal will be dug daily in this coal-field.

The increase of the mining capacity in the existing coal mines and new coal mines has brought about an increase of coal output. Thus, in 1959 the coal output was 7 times the 1946 figure.

In addition, new iron ore and asbestos deposits were found, too.



These rich underground resources put a spur to the rapid development of the national economy.

### MANY FACTORIES POPPING UP

Before liberation there were only a few factories in the province—the Nampo Smeltery, the Nampo Rice-cleaning Mill, the Kangsun Steel Works, the Kangsu Electric Appliances Factory, the Soonchun Chemical Factory, the Seunghori Cement Factory. But now the province has 330 factories, large and small. This means that there are 12 factories on an average for every county.

In the 15 years since liberation the total industrial output of the province has grown 21 times.

But the number of factories and industrial output are not the only gauge to the industrial growth of the province.

Many factories are turning out new products, for instance, the Dukchun Automobile Plant which annually produces 3,000 automobiles, the Kiyang Machine-building Factory which produces 3,500 tractors a year, the Daian Electric Appliances Factory which produces large quantities of 4,000 kw generators for hydropower stations, electric locomotives, electric motors and transformers, the Nampo Communication Apparatus Factory, the Nampo Glass Factory, the Soonchun Pharmaceutical Factory, the Kangdong Precision-machine Factory, the Soonchun Tools Factory, etc. These factories were all built after the armistice.

Headway has also been made in local industry.

Before liberation there were poor forges in the province. But today 224 local factories have sprung up, some even in remote mountain areas. Between 1956 and 1959 the total output of local industry grew more than 6 times.

Take Dukchun, small township, for instance. Before liberation in Dukchun, county seat in the days of Japanese imperialists' rule, there were no big buildings except schools, county office, police station and a few landlords' houses. But today 9 coal mines are operating there. And, 40 factories, large and small, such as automobile factory, asbestos factory, cement factory, slate factory, daily necessities factory, textile mill, and foodstuff processing factory have been newly built.

Multi-storey dwelling houses and cultural and public service establishments such as cinema, club and schools are also being constructed.

Thus, Dukchun is now turning into an industrial town. Workers and office employees and their family members account for half the population of the town. More multi-storey dwelling houses and cultural establishments and a hydropower station will soon be constructed.

### WATER IN ABUNDANCE

The Taidong River runs through the province winding its way to the Yellow Sea. It provides a good waterway for both industrial and agricultural districts. The river has been harnessed for irrigation.

Yuldoosamchulli Plain, one of the largest fields of the province, spreads far and wide along the west coast. This plain had for years been subject to drought and had much waste land.

For ten years the Japanese rulers had tried to draw water into the plain but in vain. The plain was not irrigated until our People's Government was established.

After liberation the Pyongnam Irrigation Project was undertaken by the state to water the vast tracts of the Yuldoosamchulli plain.

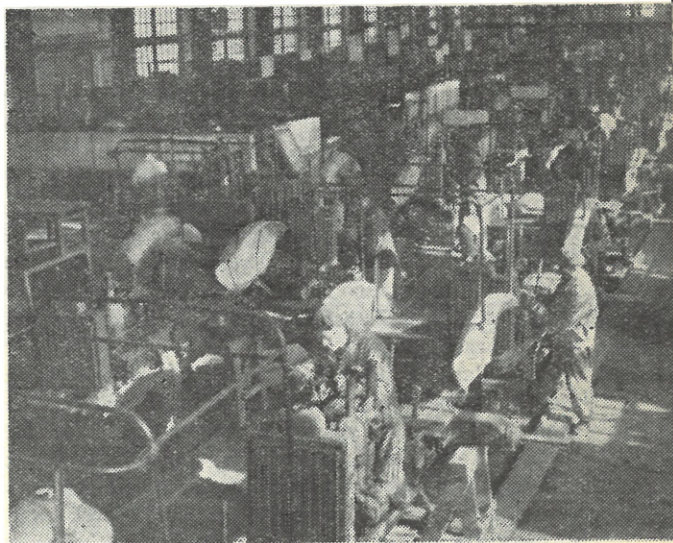
But the irrigation work was cut short by the war in Korea.

Even in the difficult situation immediately after the armistice the state appropriated huge funds and materials for the irrigation projects. 6,240,000 cubic metres of earth had to be removed and 250,000 cubic metres of concrete be tamped to complete the irrigation works.

Workers, office employees, students, People's Army men from many parts of the country volunteered to join in the construction work.

The first stage irrigation work which started in 1954 was followed by the second in 1955.

In two years tunnels and waterways have been constructed to connect with the Taidong River whose water level is 40 metres higher than the Chungchun



*Tractors are being assembled at the Kiyang Machine-building Factory*



River. The Yunpoong Reservoir with a volume of 150 million tons of water and many pumping stations were built.

50 tons of water were lifted per second from the Taidong River and 10 tons from the Chungchun River to form a stream which runs through the parched plain covering more than 30,000 jungbo in canals totalling 2,000 ri.

In 1956 when the construction of the Pyongnam Irrigation Projects was completed, the grain output in the Yuldoosamchulli Plain was 52,500 tons while in 1944 it was 13,900 tons. As a result the average share per household amounted to more than 3 tons of grain.

On the plain more than 1,000 modern dwelling houses, 24 modern schools and many cultural establishments were built. Before liberation no more than 2,400 students were studying in 6 schools. But now things are quite different. Some 20,000 pupils are studying in 23 primary schools, 14 junior middle schools and 1 senior middle school and more than 60 students are studying in the institutions of higher learning in our country or in foreign countries.

In October 1957 the state set out to construct the Kiyang Irrigation Projects, the great nature remaking. In scale it is bigger than the Pyongnam Irrigation Project. To build such irrigation project 10,230,000 cubic metres of earth had to be removed; 5 reservoirs including the big Taisung Reservoir and 1,500 ri of canals dug and more than 3,200 structures constructed.

The project was basically completed in 1959. As a result, last year 20,000 jungbo of dry-fields were converted into paddy fields.

When this project is completed, 50,000 jungbo of dry-fields and 20,000 jungbo of alkaline area will be brought under water, from which over 100,000 tons more of grain will be produced every year.

The recent years have seen the undertakings of many irrigation projects in this province. Thus the irrigated areas of this province have grown from 13,000 jungbo in the prewar year to over 210,000 jungbo. The grain output harvested on 340,000 jungbo of the total arable land increased two times in the past 15 years.

Particularly striking has been the change of work method in the fields. It is planned that within the coming one or two years the greater part of field work and the labour consuming work in livestock breeding will be mechanized. Now 1,270 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) are doing field work and farmers are using up-to-date farm machines. Almost all the villages have electricity.

Take Taite-ri, Onchun County, for example.

Before liberation from the Japanese rule, the peasants used primitive methods. There were only five or six foot-pedaled threshers and several hand-operated winnowers owned by the landed gentry.

Advanced farm machines—motor-propelled fodder cutters and crushers, threshers, motor pumps, and lorries — have recently made their debut in this cooperative. This led to a further reduction of the labour-consuming work such as transport of compost and agricultural produce and threshing. Tilling, sowing and harvesting are chiefly undertaken by the farm machine station.

## NEW CULTURE, BETTER LIVING

The huge increase in production has stimulated cultural advance.

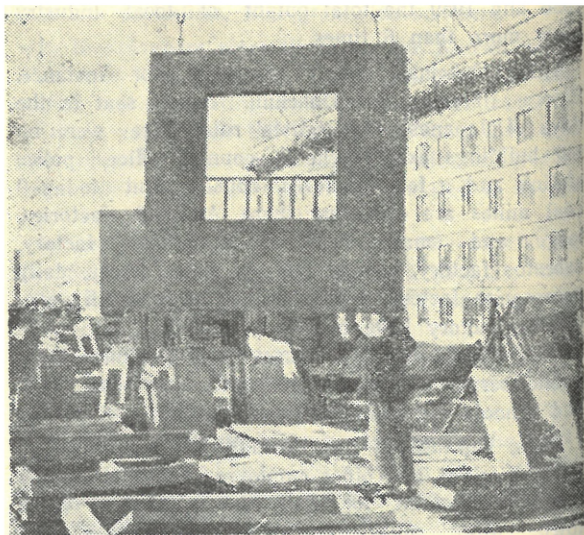
A very significant feature is the steady rise in cultural standards, expressed primarily in the extension of public education.

Before liberation, there was only one primary school each in three or four sub-counties and ten middle schools in the whole province, although this province was in a better situation in all fields — political, economic and cultural — than other provinces.

The excellent results achieved in the past years are spelled out in figures. There are now 631 primary schools, 411 junior middle schools and one institution of higher learning. The total student body in these schools is more than 400,000.

Significant headway was also made in the field of public health. In the past there were only one or two private-owned hospitals in the county-seals.

*(Continued on p. 38)*



*Housing construction is going on in the Kangsun workers' district, South Pyongan Province*



## Forerunners of Mechanization of Agriculture

*Visit to the Jung Kwang Soo  
Farm Machine Team*



*Members of the farm machine team going to work*

The fields are still under snow, yet the members of the farm machine team are out there.

The Jung Kwang Soo farm machine team, working in the Suhwa-ri village, Onchun County of South Pyongan Province, has much work to do this year. Over 80 per cent of the field work on more than 2,000 hectares of fields get to be done by machines. More

than 60,000 tons of compost have to be transported for the fields before the thaw sets in.

The farm machine team undertakes tilling, levelling, sowing, furrowing, weeding and harvesting.

In the days before liberation, in this village with over 400 peasant households, a few ox-carts were





Shift hour has  
come

*They have decided to transport 30 tons of compost onto each hectare  
of fields of the co-op*





all means of transport available; manual labour was predominant; primitive hoes were used in weeding; and at best draft animals were employed in tilling. To have more than 80 per cent of their field work

done by machines is indeed a revolution for the farmers of this village.

In our country, mechanization of agriculture will be completed within 2 or 3 years.



*Getting the tractors ready for operation*



*Ploughs are kept in good repair*

*Members of the farm machine team discussing the matter of land adjustment with farmers*







*During a break*

*They are as much enthusiastic in study as in work*





# My Proud Fatherland

KIM KWANG BOK



**I**T is good to be home! This may sound strange when I tell you that I have just arrived in my country for the first time in my life. I was born in Japan and brought up there. I am 27 years old.

While in Japan I tried to read and learn as much as I could about my country, because my heart was always here in Korea. When the horrible war was provoked by the U.S. aggressors, how my heart ached as I read about the havoc the American invaders had wrought in my country. I saw pictures in the Japanese papers.

The war ended. How happy I was! How eagerly I followed the news of reconstruction! What an amazing tempo of construction, particularly during the past one or two years. I wished then so much I too could join my compatriots back at home in rebuilding the country.

But, until I came home on the first repatriation ship I thought that I was quite familiar with the things going on in the fatherland. But when I arrived I realized how little I knew of what the people have achieved in so short a time.

Buildings are rising in every part of the homeland. Huge factories are to be seen everywhere. Irrigation networks crisscross the fields. And the people! The happy, vigorous people. The whole country is in the thick of peaceful construction.

If one speaks merely of the outward splendor, there are, to be sure, in the capitalist countries many splendid cities with big buildings. But, as a Japanese critic said, it is nothing but "ostensible culture." In those countries the main concern of the people is how to survive and how to make money. And every social evil is prevalent. Gangsters, beggars, and prostitutes swarm the streets.

But Pyongyang and other cities that I have seen in the homeland are quite different. Most big buildings are not private-owned office buildings. Neither

are they big companies or restaurants. But they are apartment houses for the working people. Big department stores and medium and small stores are to be found according to the population of the neighbourhood.

Another thing that struck me most is the attention paid to education, culture and recreation. Schools, hospitals, theatres, cinemas and club houses are to be seen all over the country.

In the short time since I came to my own country, I have had a worthwhile life such as I had never known before.

Let me tell you about my family. My father was born in Tamyang, South Cholla Province. My grandfather was a tenant farmer. Since his early childhood, my father had known nothing but back-breaking work and hunger. Unable to stand such life any more, he went over to Japan hoping to find some means of earning a livelihood. In Japan he was a labourer working at public works. Altogether he spent 42 years in Japan.

Until we came home he worked at Oaza Yokozukamachi, Chita County, Aichi Prefecture, Japan. I was a porter for the Yanai Building Materials Firm and my elder brother Kwang Swoo lorry driver.

After graduating from primary school I wanted to go to middle school, but we simply could not afford it. I had to work to help the family. After that I worked at an automobile repair shop and so on and so forth, then lastly as a porter.

I still remember the day. It was three years ago. My father called us and said:

"I am already 60 years old. Before I am too old I want to work for the fatherland even one day. But, if my wish is not realized, I want to be buried in the fatherland. How good it would be, if we could return to our dear country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea! We must go home. I don't want to see you children repeating the miserable life that I have gone through. Now that we have our glorious fatherland and there has been opened a way of going home

thanks to the deep solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, there is no reason whatsoever for us to prolong our stay in this place."

How his face brightened when he said these words!

After that I made repeated calls at the office in Aichi Prefecture to realize repatriation. Many Japanese did everything to help us.

At long last we are in our own dear homeland. We should like to express once again our sincere gratitude for the great aid rendered by the Japanese people.

Already one month has passed since our family—father, mother, sister, elder brother with his wife and two babies—came back to the fatherland.

I am now a fitter of electric motors at the Youth Shop of the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory. My elder brother and his family are in Hamheung. He works in an automobile work shop. A few days ago I received a letter from him, which read in part:

"When we reached Hamheung we found out that a modern dwelling house designed by the German technicians was awaiting us. This house is a new styled Korean house—combining the traditional Korean style with European style. Furniture and household goods, everything needed for house-keeping, were provided. For all this we can only say 'thanks!' from the bottom of our hearts."

My father is working, too. Someone told him: "You had better take things a little easy now, as there is

no more anxiety about living." But he would not have it. Most firmly he said: "Don't worry about me! I can still do a man's work."

He works in the materials supply section of the Electric Appliances Factory, where I'm working.

My sister is attending middle school.

While we were in Japan, quite often I had seen that my father took his troubles out on my mother, all the bitterness of his life. And to the best of my recollection, I don't recall a single time when our whole family sat together at table. But now every evening all the family members get together! You should see how happy my mother looks!

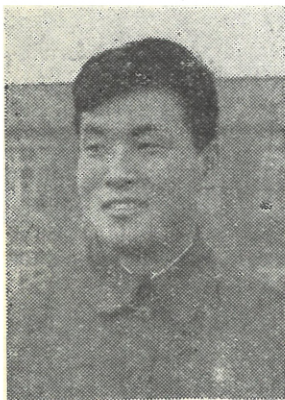
Sometimes neighbourhood women come to visit my mother. One of them said to me the other evening:

"It is time that you get married. Perhaps I can introduce a nice girl to you! Well....?"

Such an unexpected inquiry quite embarrassed me, but then...

I was enrolled in the evening course of the Kim Chaik Polytechnical Institute. I will study hard and become an electrical engineer. I am proud of being a university student in our dear fatherland. For the first time in my life, I have bright prospects for the future.

Indeed, the miserable life that I had in Japan was a nightmare. But today happiness is ours in our proud fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



*Pak Pak Woong*

dow.

"As I start to write my first letter from home, somehow that terrible stormy night comes back to me. The angry waves of the Koyomai current were raging as if it would swallow us.

"Do you remember that night? In a lonely boat on the angry sea, how helpless we were! How anxiously

## I Crossed the Sea of Japan

"Dear friends:

"The sky of the fatherland looks so blue, I feel I could touch it if I stretch my hand out of the win-

we yearned for the blue sky of the fatherland beyond the lowering dark clouds!

"But now I'm writing this letter actually looking at the sky through my window. And this is no dream. It is very real...."

Thus Pak Pak Woong, one of the first returned Koreans from Japan started his first letter to his friends in Japan. At present he is a third-year student of the senior middle course of a school in Nampo for bereft sons and daughters of the deceased revolutionaries and patriots.

Before meeting him, I was told by the school mas-



ter about Pak Pak Woong.

It was in 1958 winter. Pak and three of his classmates started out all by themselves for the fatherland. They were studying the junior middle course of the Korean school in Tokyo. At Nemuro, Hokkaido, they boarded a boat to cross the sea to Korea. But they encountered a heavy storm and their boat drifted out of its course. They had given up all hope when unexpectedly they were rescued. After hearing about his venture, I understood why his letter started out that way.

He was a young man of 18. When I asked him to tell me about his attempt to come home, he began slowly to tell his story. His bass voice had a deep resonant ring. But sometimes in his excitement, his voice rose to a high pitch.

"I shall never forget the day," he started. "It was November 10, 1958.

"That night we were studying together at K'ang's house. Our mid-term exam was only a few days away... Even in Tokyo the noises die out after one o'clock, the silence broken only by the suburban trains. As if agreed, every one stopped studying and sat engrossed in his own thoughts. One was sitting at the table and another was lying on the floor, his eyes fixed on the ceiling!

"Around this time the question of repatriation of Koreans in Japan to Korea was a burning one. Naturally our thoughts turned to that. The question was being dragged out without any solution.

"While my thoughts toyed with the question, the picture of the reconstructed Pyongyang and the healthy faces of the students who took part in rebuilding the city appeared before my eyes. You see I had seen these pictures in the papers. Then all the misery that I suffered in Japan came back to me once more.

"One time we lived in Morioka. How mean those children were to me in the school. Some mocked me because I was a Korean. I used to have a good cry on a hill all alone. Many Koreans in Japan looked haggard and worn-out, they collect scrap iron and junk, rummage through garbage bins. Then my father! He moaned every night from the back-breaking toil...

"I wondered how long this kind of life would last. Suppose we pass the exam and graduate eventually, what can we do in Japan? Evidently my friends were thinking the same thing. Because when someone said, 'Gee, I wish I could go to the fatherland,' it aroused every one.

"I sprang up and looked at the map on the wall. Our dear land was just across the sea! If we decided to go, what could stop us? I cried out: 'Then let's go!'

"There was no argument, no discussion, nothing. Everyone just got up and studied the map. We remembered only a few days ago we had read in the

papers that from Cape Nosatsubu in Nemuro the Crystal Island of the Soviet Union could be seen.

"That settled what we should do. We knew the course. The only remaining question was the time: When do we start? Winter was setting in in real earnest, so we could not wait indefinitely. At last we decided to start our homeward journey on the 14th. And we decided to take four-day rations, a compass, a few pieces of clothing and some money.

At this point Pak Woong paused to take out a notebook from his trunk. It was the daily record of their travel.

Nov. 14

"This is our last day here. It may have been a mere coincident, but the last class we attended was a history class. The teacher told us about the occupation of Korea by the Japanese military forces.

"I must say I was very much agitated! I wished so much I could say goodbye to my teacher Mr. Son. A sense of sadness came over me when I realized that this would be my last day in this school. I ran away from the school....

"We boarded the train at 6:25 p.m. at Ueno Station. The train kept speeding northwards. Somehow sleep would not come to us. Wearing a serious look K was looking at the train timetable. C was in deep thought. I guess everyone was wondering about the uncertain future. You cannot blame us if we were a bit nervous and tense... The night was pitch dark and soon it started raining."

The diary continued, but from here on it was fragmentary. Without additional explanation it was hard to understand.

According to Pak Woong, he wanted to keep a daily record but as their destination became nearer, it was hard for him to write, he was so excited. Then he did not want to be suspicious looking to other passengers. But one can make out how they felt on the train. The lines written on the train to Nemuro from Hakodate read as follows:

"There is the sea, at last! The surging sea! Mounting waves are sending out clouds of white spray.

"Beyond the sea there is the dear country of ours—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Within the next twelve hours we will be in its embrace."

Pak continued with his story.

"It was a dark night. The angry wind was raging and a heavy rain was pounding the black ink water...

"We had been hiding in a warehouse on the shore from where we could see Cape Nosatsubu. It was only 20 kilometres from Nemuro to Nosatsubu. But we lost our way and wandered the whole night in a forest. Then we spent another half day in finding a boat. At last we found a sampan. To wait for the night we hid ourselves in another warehouse.

"By this time the food we had brought was all gone except the dry meat, which we divided among ourselves. Time dragged on. Outside the wind was blowing hard, and heavy waves were breaking over the shore. The moments of waiting were almost unbearable. We were wondering. 'What's it going to?' Nobody said anything. Lying on the straw mats we just kept looking at the dark ceilings of the warehouse waiting for the time to come.

"When I thought of leaving Japan for good, I felt a lump in my throat. After all I was born there and brought up there. My life was a miserable one, but I have many bosom friends there. When I was a child I may have had one or two fights with them, but as we grew up we helped each other when something difficult came up. Sometimes we consulted with each other on something. All those familiar faces appeared before me.

"I still remember those who came out to see me off when our family left Morioka for Tokyo. They said, 'Today Japan and Korea are so near yet so far. But, when we grow up, let us make our two countries the best neighbours.'

"But I shook off all these thoughts. It was no time for me to indulge in such recollections. I told myself to be firm.

"The night crept slowly in. All was wrapped in darkness now. Slowly but cautiously we started out from the warehouse. We put the sampan on the water and began to row towards the Crystal Island!

"We put our whole strength on the oars. But as we rowed, the wind became stronger. We did not have any idea how long we had rowed or how far we had gone. Our sampan hit something—a rock. It was pouring cats and dogs. How long the sampan would hold, nobody knew. It looked as if the rolling waves would swallow us at any moment. Somehow we were not so frightened as disappointed because everything would end before we saw the shores of our dear land.

"At last we decided to bind ourselves with ropes and tie one end to the boat. Then we jumped into the water to push the sampan off the rocks. At last we succeeded in setting the boat afloat on the water again. But mountainous waves pitched and tossed us about like a ball. It was just too much to bear. Ko slumped over unconscious. We tried to revive him, but he remained limps. It was time to make a decision. We could not let our friend die on the sea. There was no choice but turn our boat back to the shore. We would have another try later, we told ourselves.

"But by this time it was too late. We could no longer

handle the boat. We learnt later but the boat was drifting in the Koyomai current, five kilometres per hour.

"It was after 10 the next morning our boat made Hanasaki, a small fishing port. Our boat was picked up by a passing fishing boat. We were taken to the shore patrol office of the city of Nemuro. We decided that since matters had come to such a pass there was no need to withhold anything from the authorities.

"We told them everything. How we started for the fatherland, the miserable life we had in Japan, why we wanted to go back to our own country where there is no exploitation and where the more one works the more happiness one will enjoy. Moreover, in our country, unlike Japan, we would not have to worry about money for schooling and we wanted to participate in socialist construction of our country.

To our surprise, they listened to our explanation and expressed sympathy with us. Someone in an excited voice said:

"I am a Japanese. But I regret to say today's Japan is not such a fine country as yours. You're lucky. I can fully understand why you young people tried to cross the sea illegally to reach your country. I'm sure time will come when the youth of Japan will be as enthusiastic as you are!"

"Then they contributed money to buy some biscuits and fruit for us. Some even offered us their own food! I knew there were many Japanese who worked for establishing friendly relations between Korea and Japan. But the words of these people really moved me to tears. It is my belief that the help and support of such people did much to expedite our return to the fatherland."

As he closed relating his story he added:

"So you cannot blame me if I'm excited in writing my first letter since my return... That's why I started my letter that way..."

The letter continued:

"You will understand how I felt while I was crossing the sea from Niigata to Chungjin. How many times did I climb up to the deck to look out over the sea! Remember the raging sea of that night? But the sea that spread out before me was so calm and the sky was so blue this time. I felt that if I called out the names of my friends, my voice would reach Japan.

"No more is this sea of sufferings. This sea will become one of friendship and peace. I am sure of that. And I'm not the only one who feels the same."

As Pak finished reading his letter the radio announced the arrival of the sixth repatriation ship at Chungjin from Japan.



# March 1 Popular Uprising

**T**HIS year the Korean people mark the 41st anniversary of the March 1 Popular Uprising, the first, nation-wide anti-Japanese national liberation movement against the Japanese imperialist rule.

With the occupation of Korea in 1910, the Japanese aggressors instituted a "military rule," totally wiping even the rudimentary human rights and freedom out of the land. They plundered the peasants of farm land, impeded the development of national industry and mobilized every means to put the people under the screw. Under the rabid colonial, predatory policy the Korean people were subjected to unbearably cruel exploitation and persecution. The indignant feeling of the Korean people towards the Japanese imperialists was growing as days went by.

It was at such a time that the Great October Socialist Revolution culminated in victory. This greatly inspired the Korean people in their national liberation struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The victory of the October Revolution threw a ray of hope for liberation to the Korean people who were groping in darkness, and showed them the road of struggle and victory."

After the victory of the October Revolution the anti-Japanese mass movement showed an upsurge. And on March 1, 1919, a big-scale uprising took place in Seoul, involving 300,000 people. It spread throughout the country like wild-fire.

Except for a handful of pro-Japanese bureaucrats, notorious landlords and comprador capitalists, the entire people—workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and even the petty bourgeoisie, patriotic religionists and conscientious national capitalists—participated in the uprising.

Even according to the doctored figures published by the Japanese imperialists, during the period from

March 1 to the end of December of the same year, more than 3,200 demonstrations and revolts took place in 211 counties out of the total 218.

Demonstrators shouted "Long live the independence of Korea!" "Japanese and the Japanese army, get out of Korea!"

At first, the demonstration was a peaceful one, but the Japanese imperialists resorted to the most cruel means to suppress it. They mobilized even their army to check the march of demonstrators. They arrested, imprisoned and killed numbers of Korean patriots. They did not hesitate even to shoot down our patriots or kill them with "Japanese swords" on the roads.

The peaceful demonstration turned into a revolt of the popular masses with workers and peasants in the van. The people, with no arms but axes, rakes, picks, sickles and sticks, fought valiantly the armed Japanese police and army.

The Korean workers in those days had not yet been organized as the leading force, but they, with their positiveness in strike, demonstration and revolt, exerted great influence upon the people in struggle.

The peasant masses constituted the big majority in the movement and fought well. They attacked the Japanese land companies and notorious Korean landlords. They burnt tenant contracts and bonds of loan at usury and rejected the payment of taxes. Students laid down their books and joined the ranks of demonstrators. Medium and small tradesmen and enterprisers closed their shops, refused to pay taxes and started a boycott of Japanese goods.

The following figures tell of the severeness of the struggle and its scale as well as the brutality of the Japanese imperialists.

From March 1 to May 31 of that year 7,509 innocent people were murdered and 15,961 injured by the Japanese police and army. More, 46,948 patriotic people



were arrested and imprisoned, and 715 peasant houses were burnt down. In Jeam-ri, Suwon County, Kyunggi Province, all the residents, men and women, young and old, were burnt at one place by the vile beasts.

In defiance of the ruthless oppression by the Japanese imperialists, the uprising continued until December on a nation-wide scale. And the Korean compatriots in the Maritime Provinces of the Soviet Union, North-East China, Japan and Hawaii also responded to the call of the people at home.

Though the uprising ended in failure, it was of great significance in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people for the country's independence and freedom. Through the movement the Korean people dealt a severe blow upon the Japanese imperialists demonstrating their burning patriotism and unbending fighting spirit. And the wavering and pusillanimous character of the bourgeois nationalists became quite clear to everyone.

Since the forces of the working class were weak and there was no workers' party, the bourgeois nationalists posed as "leaders" in the movement. But they were foolish enough to try to win the country's independence by petition, not by revolution. They even dreamed of depending upon the foreign imperialists' "aid" in acquiring the country's independence, anchoring their hope in the so-called racial self-determination principle advocated by Wilson, the then U.S. President.

The U.S. attitude toward the struggle of the Korean people was an insult. They supported the Japanese imperialists in their notorious policy. And the true nature of Wilson's principle was brought to light. According to the *Chosen Dokuritsu Sojoshi Ron* by Nano Aoyagi, a Japanese, the then spokesman of the U.S. State Department said in effect that Japan should not allow the independence of Korea, and that Wilson's principles were not applicable to the territory of Japan. In other words, since Japan had made Korea a part of its territory, Korea's restoration was impossible. Moreover the State Department officially announced that the U.S. regarded the Korean question as an internal affair of Japan as a revolt in the Philippines would be an affair of the U.S. They said they could not believe the reports on the repressive measures of the Japanese government. They said that with the information the State Department had got they could not believe that the Japanese would have taken such cruel methods. (April 21, 1919, issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*.)

"The idealized democratic republic of Wilson proved to be the most rabid imperialist form, the form of the most shameless oppression over and suffocation of

weak nations." (*The Collected Works of Lenin*, Russian ed., p. 169.)

The bourgeois nationalists, so-called leaders who were terror-stricken by the stormy revolutionary upsurge of the popular masses and the oppression by the Japanese imperialists, gave themselves up to the Japanese police on the very first day of the uprising.

Through the uprising the anti-popular character of feudal landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese and national traitors came to light. And the Korean people saw clearly that it was the people headed by the working class who fought truly for national liberation.

They derived a precious lesson from the bloody uprising. They became firmly convinced that the working class alone could lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, and that they must have the leadership of a revolutionary party led by the working class. They came to believe that for the accomplishment of national liberation they must establish a close relation with the international democratic forces headed by the Soviet Union, without being deceived by false propaganda of imperialists.

With the March 1 Popular Uprising as a turning point, workers, peasants and progressive intellectuals began to rely on Marxism-Leninism in their anti-Japanese national liberation movement. Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The March 1 Uprising marked an end to the period of the bourgeois national movement, and the Korean people's struggle for national liberation led by the working class under the banner of Marxism-Leninism entered a new phase." In particular, in the '30s the Communists of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung brought the Korean national and social liberation struggle to a new, higher stage by waging armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The bloody anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt severe blows to the Japanese imperialist robbers, and the activities of the Fatherland Restoration Association, the first united, anti-Japanese national front formed and led by those Communists in line with Marxism-Leninism, inspired the broad, patriotic popular masses towards struggle for the country's liberation.

Today the Korean people led by the Workers' Party of Korea, an all-conquering, new type Marxist-Leninist Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are carrying out successfully socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic. Such is unthinkable apart from the revolutionary tradition formed in the '30s by our revolutionary fighters headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people.

# FREEDOM TO AFRICA

**U**NDER the slogan of "A Free and United Africa" the Second African People's Congress was held recently in Tunis. The congress showed once again the fighting spirit and unity of the African people who are struggling against imperialism and neo-colonialism. It also made known to everyone that a historic period of national regeneration and liberation has come to the continent of Africa, once called the Dark Continent.

Wholeheartedly the Korean people welcomed the successful congress. The significance of the Second African People's Congress can never be stressed too strongly in view of the historic position the liberation struggle of the African people assumes today.

On the continent of Africa the world colonialists are breathing their last.

The great October Socialist Revolution opened a new path for the peoples of the East in their struggle for national liberation from colonialism. Moreover, with the transformation of the socialist system into a world-wide one following the Second World War the national liberation movement became a great trend of the times.

The first half of the 20th century was marked with the general collapse of colonialism in the vast areas of Asia. The founding of the great People's Republic of China, the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the coming-into-being of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam hastened this great historical process. At the outbreak of the Second World War more than 1,300,000,000 Asian people were in the shackles of colonialism. But today most of them enjoy freedom. Suffice it to say that the downfall of colonialism in Asia in reality decided the destiny of colonialism.

History condemns colonialism. It is doomed. But it still clings desperately to the African Continent.

How reckless the world imperialists are in their attempt to hang on is seen in Algeria. For more than five years the French colonialists have been waging a barbarous colonial

war. For this war they have mobilized an army of 800,000.

But the imperialists know too well that unlike in the past, no force can check the resolute struggle of the people for national liberation. So they have thought out a new method to paralyse the people's struggle. Since the turn of the second half of the 20th century they have come out with their so-called "reforms" and "self-rule."

Especially the American imperialists are playing a double-faced game in Africa. Though their entry into the colony grabbing business was a bit later than the others, the American imperialists are making their way into Africa under the name of "aid" for economic control which is to be replaced eventually with political control.

While they are giving all aid to the old colonialists who use force against the African peoples, the American imperialists wearing the mask of the friend of African people are trying to wrest the power from the old colonialists in Africa.

The most glaring example of the double-facedness of the U.S. imperialists was to be seen in the behaviours of the U.S. delegation in the recent U.N. General Assembly. When the Asian-African bloc presented a resolution to the General Assembly asking that an end be put to the colonial war in Algeria and the right of self-determination be granted to the Algerian people, the U.S. delegation cast a negative vote. Then later it showed a different colour by abstention.

Throughout the continent, from the oil fields in Sahara to the gold and uranium mines in South Africa, the ugly hands of the U.S. aggressors are extended. Therefore, it was only correct when many delegates at the recent African People's Congress branded the U.S. as a new ringleader of world colonialism.

Many resolutions adopted at the congress condemned imperialism, old and new, and called for a more resolute struggle against it. The resolutions were a testimony of a mounting force of Africa, like one which drove out

the imperialists from the vast areas of Asia in such a short time. The resolutions have shown that none of the world colonialists' schemes would work any longer.

The African Continent occupies some 30 million square kilometres and has a population of 200 million. But when the Second World War broke out, there was in reality not one single independent country on the continent. But today there are no less than 10 independent countries embracing one-third of the territory and population.

Colonialism in Africa has begun to disintegrate.

With the turn of 1960, Cameroon, after a long struggle, won independence, and in October this year Nigeria, Britain's biggest colony in Africa, will proclaim independence. Then the Belgian colonialists had to grant Congo freedom in June. Colonialists also agreed to recognize the independence of Togoland and Somaliland before this year is out.

A fierce struggle is being waged for national liberation in Africa: In Algeria where a war has been going on for five years, in Kenya, in Uganda, in Nyasaland, in North Rhodesia, and in many other places.

The Bandung Conference held in April, 1955, showed the inevitable collapse of colonialism and no more can the world imperialists have their own way in Asia and Africa.

Historical experiences testify what an inexhaustible strength an independent people can exhibit. The great flames of the struggle for country's liberation which swept over the Asian Continent left no people "inferior" or "superior." But all people are equal. And they are able to govern themselves as masters of their countries. Moreover, it was shown that no force on earth can stop the people's march.

The recent African People's Congress indicated that Africa is marching firmly along this path and that the time has come for the African people to bury colonialism for good in Africa which the Western colonialists regard as the last stronghold of the colonial system.

The imperialists wage colonial wars employing every kind of mass-destruction weapon. Then they resort to suppression, fraud, bribery, and every known trick. Yet the colonial system that they had built up through unspeakable cruelty over a long

period is collapsing rapidly since the October Revolution, particularly since the Second World War.

What would the inevitable death of colonialism mean?

First of all, it is of historical significance in the change of socialist system into a world system. The presence and might of the socialist system headed by the Soviet Union influences positively affairs in the international arena. It would mean profound encouragement to the suppressed people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

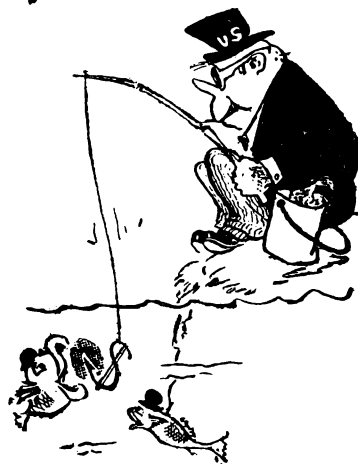
Secondly, it means that colonialism will disappear completely from the face of the earth in the second half of the 20th century, which will become a victorious period for freedom, peace, and socialism.

Nothing can change or deter the current in the development of history.

The people of Korea with all the peace-loving people of the world have supported all the struggles of the suppressed peoples for freedom and independence. And the Korean people are always with the people of Africa. We regard the achievements of the Second African People's Congress were a victory in the struggle of the world people against imperialism.

The Western imperialists suffered another setback. Before long colonialism will disappear completely and over the entire continent of Africa the emblem of independence will be flying high.

## American "Aid"





# Background to the South Korean "Election"

KIM CHANG JOO

THE ANTAGONISM and dissension among the South Korean ruling circles, the cat's paw of U.S. imperialism, have become more acute of late, further aggravating the political crisis of the puppet Syngman Rhee regime. At the root of the antagonism and dissension lies the mounting discontent of the people with the puppet regime.

With the fourth "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" approaching, the South Korean ruling circles are now bitterly scrambling for power. The Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party which suffered a defeat in the previous presidential and vice-presidential elections in May 1956 has launched a campaign to recover its losses, while the opposition Democratic Party is putting up a desperate battle.

It is customary for the Syngman Rhee clique to resort to every conceivable trick as well as fascist terrorism to win in the elections.

In the 1956 third "Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections" the Syngman Rhee clique secured only 52 per cent of the votes, a 22 per cent decrease compared with the previous elections. In Seoul, South Kyungsang Province and in four other provinces 70-80 per cent of the votes were against the Syngman Rhee clique. The voters expressed themselves against Syngman Rhee by casting two million votes for the presidential candidate Jo Bong Am of the Progressive Party, and nearly two million invalid votes for the late Shin Ik Hi of the Democratic Party who died shortly before the elections. Incidentally, Syngman Rhee later outlawed the Progressive Party and had its leader Jo Bong Am condemned to death.

By such acts, Syngman Rhee managed to return to the office by the skin of the teeth but his running mate Li Ki Boong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberal Party and Chairman of the National Assembly, a man whom Syngman Rhee had chosen as his successor, was defeated by Chang Myon of the Democratic Party.

Popular discontent with the Syngman Rhee clique has led to the aggravation of the political crisis and

the sharpening of the conflict among the ruling circles.

Feeling uneasy about the prospects in store for him—an end might be brought to his political career or he might die at any moment—Syngman Rhee, already over 80 years old, had been hard at work to introduce a Constitutional amendment so that the presidential power would not devolve on "Vice-President" Chang Myon of the opposition Democrats in case of his inability to discharge official duties. This naturally aroused vehement opposition of the Democrats.

The Liberals made desperate effort to secure two-thirds of the seats so that they could amend the Constitution as they wished, while the Democrats put up a fight to frustrate the Liberals' scheme.

After the Liberals' defeat in the 1958 elections to the fourth National Assembly, Syngman Rhee revised the fascist "State Security Law" and "Law on Local Self-government" making them more heinous, and tightened his fascist rule as a prelude to their campaign for the elections to "Presidency and Vice-Presidency" originally scheduled for May 1960.

This measure has naturally further intensified the contradiction between the Syngman Rhee clique and the people of all strata and touched off another bitter strife between the government and opposition parties.

With the elections drawing near, the Syngman Rhee clique have adopted their usual tactics of coming out with spurious slogans. They started talking about "development of industry," "clearing of the high-interest-loan to the peasants and fishermen," and "pension to government officials," all campaign ballyhoo.

They are also scheming to introduce by amending the Constitution the system of using the same ticket in the elections of "President and Vice-President" and the "running mate" system.

These amendments, Syngman Rhee who is standing for a fourth term considers, would enable him to secure his return to office and, at the same time, would automatically return Li Ki Boong, the Liberal

candidate for vice-presidency.

The Liberal Party, which now fails to command two-thirds majority seats, has started the dirty campaign of sowing discord among the Democrats who are holding one-third of the seats, trying to win over the Democrat deputies. In this campaign, the Liberals are resorting to double tactics of appeasement and oppression.

What then is the situation with the Democrats? Are they sufficiently prepared to combat the Liberals in a concerted action?

They are now split into two groups and the strife for leadership has long been going on. They went through a long, bitter controversy before nominating Jo Byung Ok, a supreme member of their party, for presidential candidate and choosing Chang Myon, also a supreme member and "Vice-President" of the present Administration, as the candidate for vice-presidency.

The views of the two groups within the Democratic Party again clashed, to the advantage of Syngman Rhee, when debating the draft amendments put forward by the Liberals. One group of the Democrats in league with the Liberals advocated Constitutional amendments in return for the extension of the rights of election observers, while the other group persisted in holding on to the vice-presidency on which the presidency would automatically devolve in case of Syngman Rhee's death.

The internal dissension of the Democrats in the early stage of the election campaign had its effect on their concerted action. Naturally Syngman Rhee seized upon this.

The Liberals are fanning the internal strife of the opposition party, even offering 10-20 million hwan of money to anyone who breaks with the Democratic Party and joins their ranks.

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*(Continued from p. 24)*

To the people medicine, in general, was practically unknown. But now there are 59 hospitals and 329 clinics. Every village has its own clinic. Needless to say, medical treatment is free of charge, given at the expense of state.

In addition, the past years have seen the establishments of 534 kindergartens, 162 day nurseries, 32 rest homes, 73 club houses, 51 cinemas and 26 libraries.

The rising purchasing power of the people speaks for itself. The per capita value of retail trade in consumer goods for the province in 1959 increased to 180 per cent in vegetables, 260 per

The Liberals themselves are by no means optimistic about the Constitutional amendments, although they had won over to their side four National Assembly members by early February from among the Democrats and Independents. They now command 149 seats, including the newly won four. But this is not enough for realizing their covetous aim. At least 156 seats are needed to pass their draft amendments.

It is apparent that to cope with the situation Syngman Rhee will again come out with some preposterous assertion as he did in 1954 when forcing through a Constitutional amendment.

At that time, he insisted that the Constitutional provision barring the President from a second term should not apply to the first President, that is, Syngman Rhee himself.

When this draft amendment was put to the vote, Syngman Rhee obtained 155 votes, one vote less than the two-third majority, 156. But the brazen-faced Syngman Rhee absurdly maintained that by counting fractions of 0.5 and over as a whole number it would make the required 156.

But towards the close of January the Liberal Party announced all of a sudden it would withdraw the draft amendments.

Some may wonder what caused the Liberals to give up their attempt to push through Constitutional amendments they had called their basic policy.

The Liberals came to see it would hardly be possible to secure the two-third majority votes, whatever vile means they might resort to, and considered it favourable for them not to arouse strong public censure over the Constitutional amendments on the eve of the elections. Syngman Rhee has hatched another scheme which he figures may do the trick in bringing him success in the forthcoming elections: pushing up the elections to an earlier date than the scheduled.

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cent in silk fabrics, 119 per cent in edible oil, 157 per cent in canvas footwear, 200 per cent in leather footwear as against 1958.

Moreover, the people in this province set up some 300 dining rooms to meet the public demand.

The above-mentioned figures are sufficient to show the sharp contrast between the past and present of this province.

Now what has wrought such great changes in the province? Doubtlessly this is solely attributable to the correct economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the policy of giving priority to the development of heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture.

According to the South Korean Constitution, elections of the "President and Vice-President" are to be held 30 days before the term of office expires, and all the previous elections were conducted in May as stipulated in their Constitution.

The Syngman Rhee clique have fixed March 15 for election day—two months earlier than the date provided for in the Constitution—with the aim of giving little time for campaigning to the Democrats who nominated their candidates six months later than the Liberals.

The Liberals are scheming to introduce the "open ballot" as one of the measures for concocting their "victory."

Referring to the outside influence on the voters and dishonesty in the counting of the votes, U.P. reported that in South Korea voters were forced to show their tickets to plain clothesmen before casting them, and the counting of the votes proceeded in top secrecy, making it possible for the policemen and pro-government officials to change the ballots.

Such outrageous methods were also applied at the time of re-elections of deputies to the puppet National Assembly in the Yongil constituency B and in the Yongjoo constituency, North Kyungsang Province, on January 23.

The Syngman Rhee clique herded the voters in 3-men or 6-men groups to the polling stations, and did not allow them to go to the polls before it had been made sure that the voters had expressed themselves in favour of the Liberal candidates. Or in other cases the voters were forced to show their ballots to the supervising officers of the Liberal Party before casting them.

These re-elections were, as the South Korean papers unanimously called them, the prelude to the forthcoming elections. It is therefore not difficult to predict in what atmosphere the coming elections will proceed.

From the recent South Korean press report that the Syngman Rhee clique are scheming to enlist forcibly all the South Korean youth in the "Daihan Anti-Communist Youth Association," their terrorist organization, registering bogus voters on the poll-books and reinforcing what they call "9-men cell," it is apparent that they will resort to unprecedented violence in the forthcoming elections.

These intrigues of the Syngman Rhee clique have enraged the Democrats and other opposition parties.

Taking advantage of the anti-Syngman Rhee sentiments of the masses, the Democrats who have been trampled on by the Syngman Rhee clique have launched

an offensive against the government and the Liberals.

They demanded the convening of an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, with an eye to winning the popularity by exposing the tyranny of the Syngman Rhee clique over the ten odd years of his rule and the violence employed in elections. An extraordinary session was called for the period from February 2-29, but it has had to be recessed day after day due to the Liberals' customary tactics of absenteeism.

As their intended offensive inside the National Assembly has been blocked, the Democrats have come out with demands for the withdrawal of Syngman Rhee's decision on holding the elections prior to the originally scheduled date and are opposing other outrageous measures.

Other opposition parties have united themselves in the "League for Safeguarding Democracy against Dictatorship" to fight in concert against the Syngman Rhee dictatorship.

The anti-Syngman Rhee tone of the masses is mounting ever higher and the conflict among the puppet ruling circles is all the more sharpening.

Even if he is again returned to the office with the help of the bayonet, Syngman Rhee can neither save the collapsing puppet regime nor cope with the situation of his isolation from the masses.

The traitorous and anti-popular acts of Syngman Rhee are only driving him into a tighter corner.

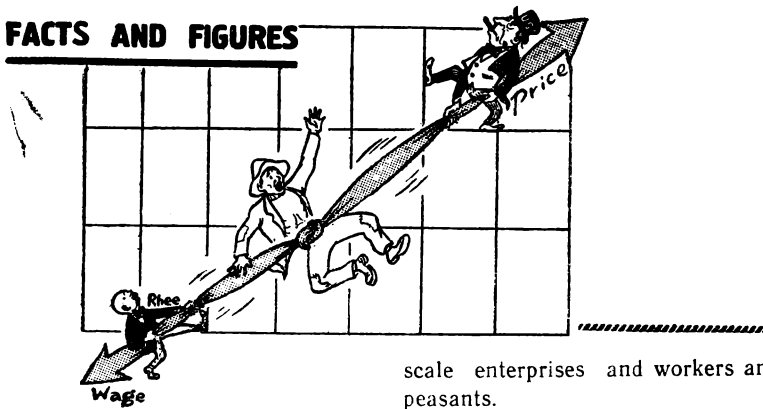
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*Funeral services for South Korean "elections" (Ballot box is compared to coffin.)*





## FACTS AND FIGURES



✎ In the closing days of last year the South Korean authorities made a survey of 2,757 factories of 27 different lines. The survey was to check the business condition. And it was their finding that out of 2,757 factories 33.7 per cent had suspended operation altogether and 30.9 per cent were operating on a reduced schedule because of financial difficulties, a shortage of raw-material, and higher taxes.

The level of industrial production of South Korea in 1958 fell to 60 per cent that of the pre-liberation year of 1940. In 1940 South Korean industry could satisfy 50 per cent of the people's needs, but only 20 per cent in 1959.

✎ According to the data collected by the "Ministry of Commerce and Industry" of the puppet regime, in 1957 only 50 per cent of the equipment of the factories was operating and in 1959 it went down to 35 per cent.

✎ The 1960 budget of the puppet regime will be 423.7 billion hwan, an increase of 27.2 billion hwan as against in 1959. The main source of revenue is the sky-rocketing taxes. In 1960, 42 billion hwan more taxes will be squeezed from the people than in 1959.

The U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique are increasing with every passing year the burden of the ever-increasing war expenditures on the medium- and small-

scale enterprises and workers and peasants.

In 1958, two-thirds of the medium- and small-scale enterprises, which constitute more than 90 per cent of the South Korean industry, were at a standstill or operating part time. And the situation was further aggravated during last year.

At present only the countryside provides a source for collecting taxes. But the impoverishment of peasants is worsening. According to the *Monthly Statistics*, No. 9, 1959, published by the Bank of Korea, the average income of each peasant household was 570,879 hwan while the expenditure was 605,577 hwan. In short, every peasant household was 34,698 hwan in the red. However, in its figures the *Monthly Statistics* included rich peasants, landlords and usurers. It is clear, therefore, the actual situation of the peasants is far worse than indicated.

✎ On January 29 this year the U.S. occupation army in South Korea raised the exchange rate of U.S. dollar with the South Korean currency to 1:650. It was formerly one dollar for 500 South Korean hwan. Thus the U.S. imperialists again cut the value of South Korean hwan by 30 per cent. Moreover, it shows that the South Korean financial and price system is deteriorating and the people's living is going to ruin despite the "economic stabilization" the U.S. imperialists boast about so often.

✎ In 1959 the South Korean peasants suffered greatly from natural calamities. The long drought which lasted until last August damaged

100,000 jungbo of land, and some 120,000 jungbo was washed away or buried by flood in September last year. The amount of damages done by flood is growing every year; it was 2.5 billion hwan in 1955, 6 billion hwan in 1956, 24.3 billion hwan in 1957, 26 billion hwan in 1958, and 114.9 billion hwan in 1959. These repeated flood damages could have been prevented had the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique paid even a little attention to forest and water conservancy and to land adjustment. But they are only interested in requisitioning land and forests for war purposes.

✎ It is estimated that the U.S. aggressive army took away some 100,000 jungbo of land for military purposes.

Moon Dong Kyoo of Suhmyon-ri, Okkoo Sub-county, Okkoo County, North Cholla Province owned 37,330 pyong of land. But the U.S. army took over his land to build a military base. Today Moon Dong Kyoo (seventy-eight years old), former county governor, and his family are wandering about the streets of Pusan looking for something to eat. Six of his family members died of hunger at the beginning of January. But he is not the only one who is driven to beggary. There are hundreds of thousands like him.

✎ During the post-war period of 1954-58, the average annual gross grain output of South Korea was 26 per cent lower than that of pre-liberation years of 1936-1940.

✎ According to the *Monthly Statistics*, No. 1, 1959 published by the Bank of Korea, wages of the South Korean workers in manufacturing fields barely meet 31.8 to 36.8 per cent of minimum need. The South Korean workers pay 31 per cent of their meagre wages for rent, fuel and electric light and 58 per cent for taxes and other miscellaneous expenses. That leaves only 11 per cent of their wages for food and clothing.

# CANVAS SHOES

— From a Woman Teacher's Diary —

KIM HONG HYUN

AS soon as the lessons were over, the children under my charge, as usual, went out to the sunny playground and started dancing about. I teach the first year pupils. The children were singing as they danced:

*"With a new satchel and holding mother's hand  
I go to school.*

*A baby cow is watching me*

*And my blackie wagging its tail runs before me."*

Looking at their faces through the window I said to myself:

"Go ahead with your singing and dancing. This is your own country!"

Standing in my room I saw the face of each happy child and called out their names one by one. Then my eyes fell on An Cho Yung and the canvas shoes he had on.

There is nothing extraordinary about a child wearing canvas shoes. But this was a special pair of canvas shoes which, as a teacher, I can never forget.

\* \* \*

It has been more than one month now that the 80 children of the Korean returnees from Japan, who entered our school, have been receiving special courses during winter vacation. The pupils are divided into three classes: senior middle, junior middle, and primary. Now they have learned more about school life, and even those who could understand very little Korean are able to talk some in their mother tongue. They will be able by the new term to carry the school work, I believe.

But I must say that at the beginning of this special course there were some pupils who felt very shy before their teachers. It must have been the new surroundings that caused it.

In my class too, there were some who acted that way. I tried everything to put them at ease and familiarize themselves with the new school life. As the days went by, I noticed, everyone was doing well and their knowledge of their mother-tongue too was making rapid progress. We became friends, good friends. Girls would come up to me asking me to tie

their ribbons. Some even said that they liked it here because teachers didn't strike the pupils.

I was very happy over the progress my class was making. But there was one exception. There was one pupil who still treated me as a stranger. Moreover, he never smiled, not once. This was An Cho Yung.

While other children were singing and dancing gaily, he went about with a solemn face. I began to wonder why he was so gloomy and always kept to himself. By this time all those who were stranger to each other at first had now become friends. I knew there must be some reason for Cho Yung's gloominess and I decided to find out the reason so that I could help him.

I began paying special attention to him and eventually I went to call on his parents.

I still remember the day I went to his house for the first time.

He lives on Namsin-dong street in the East Pyongyang. When I reached the apartment on the second floor, I heard Cho Yung singing the song that I taught in the day. I said to myself.

"So, after all, he is not a gloomy type. He is so cheerful at home. There must be something wrong with me if I make him so gloomy at the school. Perhaps he had some awful experience in Japan?"

When I knocked at the door Cho Yung's mother answered. Cho Yung came out with mother and greeted me when he saw me. Then he disappeared. His mother invited me in. She said Cho Yung's father was not at home from work yet. He works in a machine-building factory.

When I told her why I came, she told me this:

"My boy is not as gloomy in school as he used to be in Japan. He is much more cheerful at home. He really has a jolly disposition. I thought he was more cheerful these days. We figured he felt better because we didn't have to worry about how to feed and clothe ourselves since our return."

Then the mother told the following story.

While they were in Japan, they led a sort of wandering life. And it was about 2 or 3 years ago



when they rented a small house in a poor district in Tokyo. Cho Yung's father was a day labourer. No matter how hard he worked he couldn't provide for the family of five.

The rent was never paid on time. It was always in arrears. Then the owner ordered them to get out as there were enough people who could pay the rent on time.

Such miserable life gradually darkened the jolly nature of the boy.

Then this happened one day.

When Cho Yung came back home from school, he kept crying. When his mother asked what had happened he shouted.

"The kids at the school called me a pig!"

His mother then remembered what he took for lunch. She did not have any rice so she prepared soy-bean pudding.

When lunch time came, Cho Yung did not take out his lunch box because he knew what was in it. Everyone finished his lunch and went outside. Only then did Cho Yung take out his lunch and start to eat, because he was ashamed to eat that stuff while others were around. He had taken only a few bites, then suddenly laughter burst out from behind. The children said he was a pig to eat that kind of stuff. Hurriedly he put away his lunch box and covering his face he sobbed.

Cho Yung's mother was in tears while she was telling me the story. Then she added:

"What good will it do to recall that terrible life? Only I'm glad it is over for good."

Here was an innocent, jolly little fellow whose miserable, poverty-stricken life in a strange country had wounded his young heart. I should have called at his home sooner. But it is not too late. I shall try to heal his broken wings so he can fly again. For that, first of all, I have to make him feel close to me.

Of course, it was not easy. But as a teacher I should feel pride in doing it.

After that I almost never left his side. In class he was always my special concern. When playing I sang and danced hand in hand with him and others. When the weather was bad I went to his house with him.

An Cho Yung, I noticed, gradually began to confide in me, telling me everything. He told me:

"We eat nothing but white rice since we came home, I like everyone here. Nobody makes fun of me."

Since I heard his mother's story I could understand what he meant. Fondly I stroked his hair.

Then this happened.

One day I was about to have my lunch in the of-

fice, when Cho Yung appeared in front of me with a letter from his mother. The letter described how Cho Yung liked his school, then added:

"... Everyday when he comes home from school he talks about you. Yesterday I wanted to buy him a pair of canvas shoes. But he would not come along. He said only you would know which pair would be best for school wear. He never asked anything like this of his former teacher. I know you are busy, but will you be good enough to buy him a pair of canvas shoes? The money is inclosed herein! He will appreciate it very much."

I was overjoyed. My efforts were not in vain after all. So, forgetting my lunch I went out to get a pair of canvas shoes with Cho Yung.

On our way back to school with the shoes, I casually asked him if he liked the school. But his answer startled me. He said:

"You know, teacher. I want to go back to Japan!"

"But why?" was all I could say.

"Because I have many friends there. So I want to bring everyone of them here."

"Oh, I see! But you don't have to go. They'll all come, I'm sure."

Throwing my arms around him I said, "You're getting your wings back!"

I must say I felt a sense of excitement coming over me. Here are An Cho Yung and many others who came back to their own country from a sad life in a foreign land. And their country made their hearts warm and gave them back their wings.

So this is the story of the canvas shoes An Cho Yung is wearing today.

\* \* \*

I felt I could not just stand there and watch them playing. I had to be with them, I came out on the playground where the children were in a big circle. I said to myself:

"Sing and dance, children, to your hearts' content. Your fatherland will always open the door of happiness for you!"





JO KEUN WON

## Three Brothers

*Three brothers meet at the National Agricultural Mechanization Renovators' Conference*

**T**WO of Kim Kyung Chun's brothers are tractor drivers. That makes three tractor drivers in his family, because he himself is also one.

Hyung Chun is with the Farm Machine Station in Jungpyung, South Hamkyung Province, and Eun Chun with the Ryongchun Farm Machine Station in North Pyongan Province. Kyung Chun, the youngest, is working in Kangsu, South Pyongan Province.

That the three of them became tractor drivers was a big event not only in their lives, but for the entire family.

The remote Sangchang-ri in the county of Heung-sang, South Hamkyung Province is the place where they were born and grew up. Their village was in the heart of Kumsal Mountains, where, it is said, you seldom see the sky. The family made a meagre living by tilling mountain slopes. But the hearts of Eun Chun and Kyung Chun were some place else. And they dreamed a lot.

It was in 1954 that the Party took measures for training technical personnel in great numbers for mechanization of agriculture. At that time Eun Chun was the chairman of the local Democratic Youth League. He made application to the Agricultural

Mechanization School. When Kyung Chun heard this, he lost no time. He too wanted to go to that school.

Though he was the youngest, Kyung Chun was quite stubborn once he made up his mind. And he set his heart on becoming a tractor driver. Eun Chun in the end agreed to take him along and they came up to Hamheung to enter the school.

But there was a hitch. Eun Chun had no trouble in entering the school. Kyung Chun? No, he was not accepted because he was too young. But he simply would not give up. He stayed at the school until late begging them to accept him. Early in the morning he came back.

Eun Chun too did everything for his younger brother. Knowing that Kyung Chun wanted it so badly, he kept asking the school director to accept his brother. About a week later the school agreed to accept Kyung Chun. When Kyung Chun was admitted, Eun Chun told him he should study hard and do well because they had all gone to much trouble for Kyung Chun's admission. Eun Chun helped his younger brother in his study.

When they finished the courses, Eun Chun had

much better marks than Kyung Chun. Kyung Chun was not, of course, too happy about that. Eventually they were placed. Eun Chun in the Ryongchun Farm Machine Station, Kyung Chun in the one in Kangsu. When they were about to leave for their respective work places, Kyung Chun said to his elder brother.

"Eun Chun, you did better in school than I. But you know what? I'm going to do better than you in actual work!"

"Good! We'll help each other and compete with each other."

Kyung Chun was determined. He wanted to do a good job. But, when he reached the Kangsu Farm Machine Station, he found out that they would not let him drive a tractor after all. Why? Because he was too young! He was made an assistant to a regular tractor driver.

Then a letter came from his brother Eun Chun. It told him that Eun Chun was driving a tractor all by himself. How Kyung Chun envied his brother.

Time passed. In the fall of that year, Kyung Chun was made a full-fledged tractor driver and a tractor "U-2" was put at his disposal. He was so proud of himself. So he dashed off a few lines to his brother.

"Eun Chun, now I have been assigned a tractor all by myself. I'm starting a bit later than you... But let's see who has done better when this year's farm season is over. Our goal—fulfilling our ploughing quotas by 100 per cent."

Eun Chun wrote back congratulating his younger brother and accepting his challenge to compete.

So the competition was on. But things did not go so smoothly for Kyung Chun. He was inexperienced. Very often he ditched his tractor and had to dig out dirt to open up a road. And it was far worse if it happened during the night.

But he was at it. He was determined he should not fall behind his brother and he knew he had to show the farmers the advantage of advanced farming methods. So, if he could not double his daily quota during the day time he kept working on far into the night until he did it.

Every one liked him. Fondly they called him "small fry driver." He worked hard and did a good job.

At the end of the year, he had overfulfilled his quota by 87 per cent and saved much oil. Besides, he had had no accidents. He was quite sure he would come out on top in the competition with his brother Eun Chun.

Then the word came from Eun Chun. Not only had he surpassed his quota by 90 per cent, but he had saved more oil than Kyung Chun had! Again Kyung Chun was the loser. He took it rather hard.

Cheerful news came from his other brother Hyung Chun, who was statistician at the Jungpyung Farm Machine Station. The letter said that he too had become a tractor driver. He learned and trained himself by self-study. Then he added:

"I'm quite behind you guys. I'm self-taught. I didn't get regular training, but I'm going to catch up with you... I know you will help me."

The news was particularly cheerful to Kyung Chun, for now there would be some one in his family who was not better than he. As a matter of fact he said to himself:

"Now I guess I won't be the worst one in the family!"

The three brothers decided to make 1957 a year of brotherly competition. Their emulation was to see who took better care of the tractors, saved more oil, satisfied the wishes of the co-op members and collected the biggest crops from the fields they ploughed. They also pledged to raise their level in work and study.

Following this it was not unusual for Kyung Chun to go out on Sundays to the fields he had ploughed to see how the crops were doing. How glad he was to see the corn doing so well in the field that he had ploughed! Then he would let his brothers know about it. Both brothers expressed their joy over the good work Kyung Chun was doing.

At the end of 1957, Kyung Chun had topped his assignment by 236.8 per cent. He was praised by every one. Even some one volunteered to introduce a nice girl to him!

He was quite sure that his brothers did well that year also, but not quite as well as he did.

But Eun Chun did so well he was awarded the Order of National Flag, Third Class, in addition to the Premier's Prize.

Kyung Chun was given a Service Medal while his other brother Hyung Chun an Honour Medal. So Kyung Chun lost again. But he did not feel so bad as he did before. On the contrary he thought it was a quite stiff competition.

The next goal for the three brothers was finishing first the quotas under the First Five-Year Plan. And Kyung Chun was the winner.

Every one worked hard in 1958. The result was: Kyung Chun surpassed his quota by 93.3 per cent but he was still lagging behind Eun Chun. His two brothers—Eun Chun and Hyung Chun—were made heads of tractor teams last spring. So Kyung Chun was the only one to keep working on the competition.

Not only for five years Kyung Chun did not have any accidents, but on June 10, 1959, overfulfilled his quota under the First Five-Year Plan by 5 per cent.



In addition he saved altogether 9,602 kilogrammes of oil.

His two brothers rejoiced over the success of Kyung Chun. Eun Chun wrote:

"You did splendidly! You're the victor this time. Congratulations!... We know you'll keep working with the same zeal for the Party and the country."

Then Eun Chun added that upholding the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung he had decided to drive the tractor again. And Hyung Chun too went back to his tractor. Eun Chun's letter closed with the following suggestion:

"Now we can start again another earnest emulation among the three of us. Upholding the decision of the enlarged meeting of the December Plenum of the Party Central Committee, let's go forward for agricultural mechanization."

When the Eun Chun's letter arrived, the Party committee of the station was considering making Kyung Chun a full member of the Workers' Party of Korea. The letter was a source of profound inspiration for Kyung Chun

He said to himself:

"It was the Party that taught me and reared me. Look at the progress I've made during the past five years since I came here. It was here that I had the honor of being nominated as a probation member... I have grown as a Party's Red Fighter... Now the Party calls us for the completion of mechanization of agriculture in South Pyongan Province within the next one or two years."

In front of him stood the proud picture of his brother Eun Chun wearing the Order of National Flag. Then he pictured the day when he and Eun Chun left their village, the remote village in the heart of mountains, his poor family, particularly, his aging father's face.

It was last year when he visited his native village. How it had changed! An agricultural co-op had been formed, and cozy, little farm houses were to be seen everywhere. And the village was thriving with livestock breeding, cattle, hogs, rabbits and other animals. People's living standard was so much better.

He sat thinking for several minutes. He wanted to write to Eun Chun but words did not come easily.

"I want to say so many things but somehow words don't come. Let's have a good talk when we meet at the conference of the agricultural mechanization renovators."

He pictured his brother. He must have changed a lot too during the past five years. His brother has grown to be a wonderful person, Kyung Chun thought.

# A SMART GIRL

PAK SUNG HO

Did you see the girl shaper operator? Looked too young, you say sure, she does. After all she has to wait another year to get her citizenship papers.

But you should have seen her last year when she came to this factory after her graduation from junior middle school. She had to have a stand to reach the shaper handle. But now at least she doesn't have to use a stand to work the machines.

You're right when you said she still looked like a middle school girl... But let me tell you how everyone including myself felt when Keum Ja came to work in our factory. Everyone looked at the girl. Is she going to work here? Looks like she should still be with mama! I myself thought we would have some trouble with this Pioneer member. When I interviewed her, I said, "Don't you think you should continue with your schooling? You sure you want to work?"

The girl looked at me a few moments, then she said, "I'll be all right. You'll see!"

I will see what? I wanted to ask her. But after all, she was my girl's age. And I knew the girls of that age are living in a dream world, so to speak.

But once she started to work, everybody got a big surprise. Keum Ja was doing well. She learned fast. She surprised everyone by doing a neat job in cutting difficult parts. I've been working with the shaper for

25 years, but I've never seen anyone learn so fast. I'm telling you when she goes at it, she means business... And she looked so cute. Even her work team members joked, "Keum Ja is going to be my daughter-in-law!"

Then something happened. I think it was about four months ago. That night I was on night duty. Early in the morning I went to have a look of the factory. When I approached the workshop suddenly the sound of a shaper broke the morning quiet. Startled, I rushed into the shop, wondering what was going on. I remembered no one did night work.

Whom do you think I saw when I entered the workshop? Keum Ja was working on something. She was so engrossed in her work she did not even notice my coming in. I had heard she came to the factory unusually early every morning, but I never thought she came so early as this. But there she was. She was in her work clothes.

But I got a surprise when I saw the machine. She let the tool bite in the metal deep, and it looked as if the tool would break any moment. I shouted, "Look at the tool, Keum Ja. What do you think you're doing?" Startled she turned toward me and at that moment the tool broke. I let her have it good and proper. Pretty soon I noticed her crying, which didn't make me feel any too good. I calmed down a little and said: "What did you come out so early for? After this, be careful." Then I made my way to the exit. But I was stopped by her calling me.

When I turned around she picked up the broken pieces of the tool, and came towards me, saying: "I've been working on a new tool. Will you please see if I'm doing all right."

"What, a new tool?" I stood holding the broken pieces of the tool, saying to myself—"A fresh kid!" Out of curiosity, I gave a look at the tool. It was

shaped more or less the same as those our factory was using. At any rate, it didn't look too bad. But I told her, "I am glad to see you're so ambitious. But don't waste tools. If I were you, I would concentrate on my work." I remembered the girls saying Keum Ja's pockets were full of tools and metal pieces. So she was working—at least she thought so—on a new tool!

Some time later the factory had to have a regulator. Right away I thought Keum Ja was the person for the job. Because she was too young to work with the machine, but there was no question about her being a smart girl. So I called her early one morning to come to the office. She wanted to know what was up.

"You will find out when you come to the office." But she just stood there. So I told her to hurry. When she entered the office I introduced Keum Ja to the factory manager.

Offering her a chair, the manager asked Keum Ja: "Suppose, from today you work in the office."

"In the office?"

"That's right. We want you to become a regulator."

Keum Ja did not say anything for a few moments. Then she said, "I am sorry, but I can't do it!"

She started to walk out of the office. I hurriedly caught up with her and asked her what was wrong with her. First of all, she should be glad to get the job. At any rate, it was very impolite of her to walk out like that. I suggested that she should think it over and give an answer in the evening.

She came back to the office when she finished the shift.

"Did you think it over?"

"I did. But may I ask something? May I have a vacation starting from today?" Certainly it

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## KOREAN WRITERS MEET

A plenary meeting of the C.C. of the Korean Writers' Union was held from January 20 to 22 in Pyongyang.

Questions on the further advancement of literature were discussed at the

meeting. The meeting took up the questions of combatting decisively the vulgarized sociological views and formalism surviving in the fields of literature and arts, creating a typical feature of the Commun-

ist, bringing up the planning level of the organ of the Writers' Union and raising the level of organizational leadership of every department of the Writers' Union, while new measures were discussed for dispatching writers to work places.

Particularly, writers were deeply inspired by

the speech delivered by Kim Chang Man, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The meeting closed on the afternoon of the January 22 with a speech by Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Writers' Union.

was not the answer that I had expected to hear. It was unlike her. After all, she had declined repeatedly to take a vacation before... But I thought it might not be a bad idea for her to have a little vacation before changing jobs.

Keum Ja was given a vacation as requested. She went to the Machine-building Factory in Hichun where her brother who had studied in the Soviet Union was working. She went there to get her brother's help on her new tool. I learnt later that she had been working on it for a long time. That's why she did not want to take a vacation...

It was a few days later that a girl rushed to me saying that I should come to the workshop right away. Expecting to see an accident or something I hurried in.

Keum Ja was there surrounded by her co-workers. She was cutting something with the shaper. To my surprise, the shaper was working at maximum speed. The tool was biting into the metal more than 10 millimetres. And what a silky smooth job she was doing. I asked her:

"Where did you get this tool?"

"Well, shall we name it Chullima tool?"

"You mean you made this?"

I would have given her a big hug if the shaper had not been turning. Everyone present praised her. But her eyes were fixed on the tool. I said to myself:

"I wonder what this girl is figuring now. Another miracle, perhaps!"

Yes, I'm telling you Keum Ja has to wait another year to get her citizenship papers, but she is working like this—a symbol of the new generation.

## A NEW PLAY

# Brothers

This year's theatre season has seen a new sensation. It is the new play "Brothers" based on the novel of the same name written by Han Sul Ya and adapted for the theatre by the playwright Han Sung.

The play is in 3 acts, 9 scenes, given under the direction of Choi Kun.

Though its title is "Brothers" it is actually a story of five brothers and sisters.

The story takes place in a village not far from Pyongyang during the temporary retreat period in the Korean war (1950-53). During the period the atrocities committed by the enemy was beyond description.

The play opens with a scene of the U.S. aggressors and Syngman Rhee army men taking a Ri People's Committee Chairman and his wife to the execution ground.

This cold-blooded execution leaves five children orphaned, and they go to live with an uncle on their mother's side. The uncle is a member of the Chiantai (Syngman Rhee's security forces) during their occupation of the northern part, and his wife, a landowner's daughter, is a person who would do anything for money.

She illtreats the five brothers and sisters, calling the children "beggars". She gives them little to eat but drives them like animals. The grandmother is sympathetic with the children but she is quite helpless before her daughter-in-law.

The eldest of the children is Keum Ok (18 years old), who is determined to take care of not only her four younger brothers and sisters

like her parents told her to do but also their poor grandmother.

In the meantime three of the children—Yung Ok (age 14), Jung Ok (age 9) Yung Shik (age 6) — are adopted by the family of Nam Jin, a folk musician. The family has a son, but he is in the army.

The three children are quite happy in the new home, Yung Ok is even learning to play the Kayakeum, Korean harp, while Jung Ok learning to write.

The Nam Jin's family are willing to accept all five of the children. But Keum Ok cannot leave their grandmother. So she decides to stay, and a brother Yung Joon (age 12) remained with her.

One day Yung Joon goes out to collect firewood, and hurts himself when he falls from a tree. He has to be hospitalized. Keum Ok has to stay with him in the hospital.

By this time, the U.S. imperialist army has been defeated and the armistice concluded. But Keum Ok's uncle and aunt, though they are uneasy because of their criminal activities, are quite sure that the U.S. army will come back. They say tigers crouch before leaping. Nevertheless, they are not without fear. Between them, they agree that it is most fortunate their relatives were killed by the U.S. army and they are raising the children of the deceased relatives. They decide by all means they should keep Keum Ok, not forgetting, of course, she is a good worker.

When Keum Ok returns home from the hospital, the uncle and





*A scene from the drama  
"Brothers"*

The parents are taken to the execution ground.

The scene switches back. Nam Jin and Yung Ok are playing the Kayakeum.

Keum Ok shouts bitterly, "Yes, father and mother! We saw with our own eyes what they have done to you. Never shall we forget the enemy."

As Keum Ok and all others look toward Pyongyang in the distance, the curtain slowly comes

down. The parents are taken to the execution ground. The scene switches back. Nam Jin and Yung Ok are playing the Kayakeum. Keum Ok shouts bitterly, "Yes, father and mother! We saw with our own eyes what they have done to you. Never shall we forget the enemy." As Keum Ok and all others look toward Pyongyang in the distance, the curtain slowly comes

aunt greet her with much affected warmth. But Keum Ok knows why. Without paying any attention to them she goes to see her ailing old grandmother. She finds her grandmother breathing her last. Keum Ok notices that a coffin has been placed by the grandmother's sick bed. She knows right away it is the doings of the uncle and aunt, who seem to be trying to hasten her going.

Angered at the outrage she dashes to the uncle and aunt and shouts:

"So you wanted her to die. Now she is dead... Aren't you going to rejoice? You thought times were good, didn't you? I'm telling you right now you've nothing to rejoice over. Don't ever think we will forget what you have done."

The couple have nothing to say, and the stage darkens as if to symbolize the defeat of evil.

Keum Ok and her brother go to live with the other brothers and sisters at Nam Jin's. By this time Nam Jin's son who has been in the service returns home. He meets for the first time five brothers and sisters whom he has heard much about. Then the entire family decide

to pay to homage at the graves of the parents of the five children.

Before leaving the house, Nam Jin says, "Children, when you go to visit the graves of your father and mother I want you to remember the spirit in which they lived. I'm going to play for you a new piece that I composed. It is 'The Battle Song of Marshal Kim Il Sung.'" Nam Jin plays the piece on the Kayakeum with Yung Ok, whom he has taught. It is a song of the revolution.

As they play the stage changes into a scene of a heavy snow storm. Then the father and mother of the five brothers and sisters appear. They are bound and being dragged along by U.S. army men and their puppet Syngman Rhee's army men.

The father speaks:

"No, you beasts cannot make me surrender. Never! I'm a proud member of the Workers' Party of Korea. You may kill me. But there are still one million behind me!"

The mother cries out.

"My dear Keum Ok! Be strong, be strong! Take good care of your brothers and sisters. Be strong and revenge our death."

down.

The writer of the story gives a vivid picture of the family of Nam Jin and the five children, who condemn and fight evil. They are simple, honest people. The writer succeeded in describing through their psychological processes these people overcoming the negative forces but not losing their individuality.

Writer Han Sul Ya had been thinking of writing a novel dealing with orphans ever since 1946, right after the country's liberation in 1945.

From then until 1958 he made a study of the lives of orphans at home and abroad and of the foster parents who raise them.

The novel "Brothers" first appeared in the *Moonhak Shinmoon* (Literary Paper) in serials.

Han Sul Ya, speaking of his "Brothers", said:

"During my study of their life, every one of the children—and there were many—who lost his parents became so close to my heart. I have children of my own. And my feeling of love towards them was intensified.

"Love for human beings, love for life—how can one write without this? The children whom I visited,

more than one hundred in all, still live in my heart."

In this work the noble sentiment of socialist patriotism of Han Sul Ya is most strongly reflected. Even part of Yung Ok's diary shows this clearly. It reads:

"Spring has come again in the three long years of the struggle of the people for life against those who are out to kill them. What a beautiful land this is. The mountains and rivers of Korea! The mountain slopes are again being clothed in green. Only a short while ago, the enemy poured gasoline over them, then dropped incendiary bombs.

"Clear streams are murmuring and cuckoos are singing merrily. The enemy planes may do all sorts of things, but the blue sky is filled with happy larks, swallows... The sun is sending out warm beams. Even pebbles and sand look golden. There is nothing ugly in the sunlight. Only the American savages are trying to soil the beautiful sunlight. But under the sky and under the sun mountains of Korea still stand and the people of this land did not die!"

In adapting this novel to the stage, playwright Han Sung found that it was not an easy job. His efforts were directed toward making it a psychological drama.

The entire cast acted superbly—People's Artist Bai Yong in the role of Nam Jin, Nam Koong Ryun as his wife and Won Jung Hi who played the part of Keum Ok.

The characterization of Keum Ok and Nam Jin who are forging ahead along the road of revolution with unbending fighting spirit, surmounting every obstacle, was most impressive.

The veteran actor Bai Yong, famous for his role of intelligentsia, acted with penetrating feelings and emotions. He portrayed profound socialist humanitarianism of Nam Jin, as an optimistic, earnest fighter, who knew how to laugh and

fight like all his countrymen even in the worst conditions.

Spectators applauded heartily the children actors and actresses who played the roles of the other four brothers and sisters.

There is a scene in Act III in which the following dialogue takes place. In that scene the grandmother gives two apples that someone has given her to Jung Ok and Yung Shik when the aunt was not around. Yung Shik is hungry so he eats his. But Jung Ok saves hers to give to Yung Joon when he comes back from collecting firewood:

Yung Joon: I don't want it.

Jung Ok: Go ahead, It's for you.

Yung Joon: No, I don't want it.

Jung Ok: Take it. (She gives the apple to him.)

Yung Joon: (Giving it back)

I told you I don't want it.

Jung Ok: (Almost crying)

Please, take this.

Yung Joon: (Looking annoyed) I told you...

Jung Ok: Oh, Keum Ok!

(Turns to Keum Ok with tears in her eyes)

Yung Joon: I don't want it.

(He pushes Jung Ok's hand, and the apple falls to the floor. Yung Shik hurriedly picks up the apple and gives it to Keum Ok)

Keum Ok (Taking the apple and in a voice shaking with emotion) Oh, Jung Ok.... Come on, let's all go in and have something to eat. We will put the apple in the drawer until evening. Then we will divide it among ourselves. (She hands the apple to Yung Shik)

The play shows what strong characters the orphans are growing into despite the cruel treatment. Their beautiful inner world leaves hardly a dry eye in the theatre. Particularly the scene where aunt strikes Yung Joon while he was eating accusing him of not earning his meal. The dialogue runs:

Grandmother: I don't see how one can be that cruel.

Keum Ok: (Dashes to Yung

Joon and pushes him) Why do you eat her rice? She says you did not earn it! You don't work, she says.... (Embracing Yung Joon she sobs)

The roles of the children were well done. Shin Ha Kyung (appeared as Yung Shik) and others appeared with their parents in the play.

Everyone who acted in the play was trained thoroughly and many of them have appeared in Chekhov's plays. Indeed the play was very successful.

Han Po Shil of Susung District of Ppongyang said after seeing the play:

"I was in tears from the beginning to the end of the play. Under no circumstances will evil win. I was convinced more than ever that the new and beautiful will always be victorious."

Like Han Po Shil everyone who has seen the play is convinced more of the ultimate victory of socialism and their hatred of the enemy is deepened.

So long as there are people like Nam Jin and so long as the new generation like the five brothers and sisters grow up to be strong and healthy the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the socialist fatherland—will prosper forever. And no force on earth can destroy it! The play "Brothers" is dedicated to good-hearted people and to the glorious Workers' Party of Korea which makes the people such ones.

No wonder then when the play was given in Haijoo the pupils of a school where such orphans are being taught presented an emblem with the following inscription:

"The new and beautiful will grow up with vigour and will march forward towards the revolutionary world."





# ART and CULTURE

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## FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

### OPENED

A fine arts exhibition is now open in the State Fine Arts Museum, P'vongvang. More than 220 items of sculptures, graphic arts, stage decor, and film arts are on display.

The plaster work "Hero Kang Ho Yung," done by Han Jung Ryon and Li Seung Koo. "Portrait of Comrade Ma Dong Hi" by Kim Duk Yung. "Mother" by Jo K'voo Bon, and the "Waters of the Fatherland," a woodcut by Pak Seung Koo attracted much attention.

Among sculptures on display "A Girl Student" by Li Han Yoon and "Sea Wind" by Li Yong Joon were outstanding.

In the graphic arts section many works of connerplates, lithographs and water colours were on display.

"Mother's Wish" was a painting by Choi Tai Kyung portraying a daughter with her father on the repatriation ship carrying the ashes of her dead mother. "We Can No Longer Tolerate It!" by Hwang Choon Keun was on the people of South Korea who rose up against U.S. imperialists. The cartoon "The Fools" by Hong Jong Ho showed cold-war maniacs attempting to block the way of the atomic icebreaker. A series of 8 sketches depicting the "Story of the Green Frog" by Jung H'vun Woon, a Korean fairytale, showed most vividly a mother's love and the heart of a child.

In the stage settings and film arts section the stage setting for "Othello" and "The Trial" were displayed.

The current fine arts exhibition is sponsored by the Central Committee of the Korean Artists' Union.

## MUSIC APPRECIATION

Since the beginning of this year the Central Committee of the Union of Korean Composers has been holding regular music evenings once a week.

Every Friday evening a concert is held in the hall of the Composers' Union. Sometimes the concert is given by musical organizations or outstanding musicians and sometimes it is record music. Music critics give explanations.

The first concert held on January 22 was attended by large numbers of workers and writers, teachers, students, and soldiers in the city. They heard Merited Artist Kim Ok Sung's cantata "Along the Path the Fatherland and the Leader Indicate," and Shostakovich's oratorio "The Song of the Forest." Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata" were played by records. Kim Choi Won, music critic, gave an interpretation of the works.

The second concert, mostly national music, was held on January 29. Merited Artist Kim Kwan Bo presented "Tarvung" and "Hwang-hai Nanbonga," both folk songs of the west provinces.

The Central Committee of the Union of Korean Composers sends composers every month to factories, enterprises and local towns for the purpose of popularizing music appreciation.

## POLISH ART TROUPE IN PYONGYANG

On January 17 the Polish "Mazowsze" National Song and Dance Troupe gave its premiere at the Moranbong Theatre in P'vongvang. On the first night, the performance was attended by a large number of

workers, men of literature, art and the press and students. Before the performance began a welcome meeting for the troupe was held at which Li Rak Un, Vice-Minister of Education and Culture, delivered a speech of welcome. A congratulatory flag from P'vongyang working people was presented to the troupe at the meeting.

Their programme opened with a performance of the "Polonaise".

A Polish popular song and dance "Lumberjack" fully demonstrated the beauty of the Polish national art. The popular song "Cuckoo" was sung in Korean. The delightful women chorus "I Am Thinking" and others, accompanied by Polish national instruments, won the hearts of the audiences with their beautiful melodies and their poetic and optimistic expression.

Their repertoire included the chorus "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and a Korean girls chorus "At the Well" which were specially prepared for Korean audiences. And they were warmly applauded. Many encores were sung.

The Polish "Mazowsze" National Song and Dance Troupe's performances in P'vongvang were a real success and the Korean public welcomed the opportunity of enjoying the music and dance of the fraternal Polish people. Every night the theatre was filled to capacity.

On the evening of January 21 Premier Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the Party and the Government attended the performance. After the performance Premier Kim Il Sung went up on the stage to congratulate the members of the troupe.

The performances given by the visiting artists were a precious gift from the Polish people to Korean people. Their visit has contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship between the Korean and Polish peoples.

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*Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.*





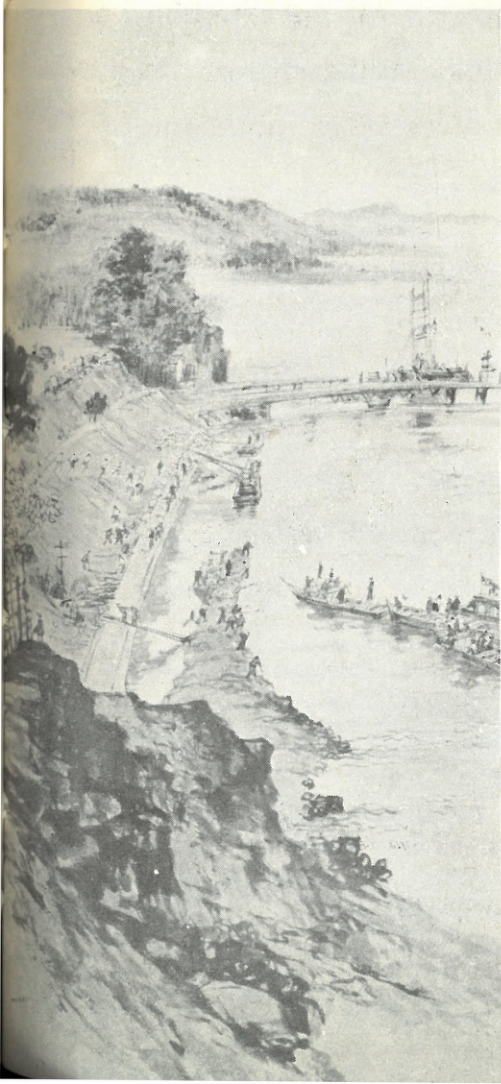
"On Their Way Home"

*by Sun Woo Dam*

## AT THE EXHIBITION OF KOREAN PAINTINGS

"The Taidong River"

*by Kim Yong Joon*



Classical painting "Drizzle"

*by Kyum Sai*





*Read*

# KOREA TODAY

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

**KOREA TODAY** reports on the life of the Korean people, on their achievements in state construction, in industry, agriculture, culture and science

**KOREA TODAY** tells of Korea's participation in the movement of peace, friendship, and co-operation among peoples

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